

BOROUGH OF



RAWTENSTALL.

Annual Report

FOR 1913 OF

Medical Officer of Health,
Nuisance Inspector,

AND

School Medical Officer.

JAMES WHALLEY,

TOWN CLERK.

RAWTENSTALL:

J. HOLT, PRINTER AND STATIONER.

Borough of Rawtenstall.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Members :

THE MAYOR (*ex-officio*).

Chairman : COUNCILLOR STANSFIELD.

Vice-Chairman : ALDERMAN FARRON.

ALDERMAN COMPSTON.

„ CRABTREE.

„ HAWORTH.

COUNCILLOR O. ASHWORTH.

„ KNOTT.

„ BARNES.

„ CORTMAN.

„ R. ASHWORTH.

„ FLEGG.

„ BROOKS.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab).

Inspector of Nuisances : W. E. HOYLE, C.R.S.I.

Assistant Inspector of Nuisances : J. ALDERSON, C.R.S.I.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

RAWTENSTALL,

31ST JANUARY, 1914.

*To the Members of the Town Council of the Borough
of Rawtenstall.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Tenth Annual Report for your consideration.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) PHYSICAL FEATURES and general character of the Borough are narrow valleys, surrounded by steep, rocky hills varying in height from 800 to 1,500 feet above sea level, extending over 9,528 acres.

The main valley, running from east to west, is traversed by the River Irwell, which in its course through the Borough receives the waters of three tributary streams—the Lummy, draining the Crawshawbooth Valley, flows from north to south and joins the Irwell at Rawtenstall; the Whitewell drains the Whitewell-Bottom Valley, and follows a course almost parallel with the Lummy—it joins the Irwell at Waterfoot about one-and-a-half miles east of the junction of the Lummy and Irwell; Cowpe Brook, only one bank of

which is in the Borough of Rawtenstall, runs in a south-easterly direction from Cowpe, and enters the Irwell at Waterfoot.

The ground water is always at a high level on account of the presence of clay near the surface ; on the highest land this layer of clay is overlaid by peat to the depth of several feet. The peat, acting as a sponge, always holds a large quantity of water and, together with high average rainfall, causes the atmosphere to have a high percentage of contained moisture. Large pockets of sand, in the clay, in certain parts of the district, allow water to pass down through the clay to the under-lying rock, consequently there are numerous springs issuing from the side of the hills, especially on the west side of the Whitewell-Bottom Valley.

Coal is mined in the north part of the Borough—at Gambleside in the Crawshawbooth Valley, and Nabb and Grime Bridge in the Lumb Valley.

Dairy farming is carried on over all parts of the Borough.

The narrowness of the valleys is not altogether an unmixed blessing ; it has prevented overcrowding of houses, and such diseases as are fostered by overcrowding ; but, on the other hand, it has rendered sanitary work, scavenging, and the construction of sewage works a matter of considerable difficulty and expense.

(2) SOCIAL CONDITIONS. — The bulk of the population is distributed along the banks of the Irwell and its tributaries.

The chief trades in order of importance are :—

Cotton Weaving and Spinning over the whole Borough.

Slipper Manufacturing, chiefly at Waterfoot.

Felt Manufacturing at Rawtenstall, Waterfoot, and White-well-Bottom.

Dyeing and Printing at Loveclough, Crawshawhooth, and Cowpe.

Coal Mining at Loveclough and Lumb.

Cotton Waste Bleaching at Constablelee.

Stone Quarrying at Newchurch.

The population at the census, 1911, was 30,516, distributed as follows :—

| | Inhabited Houses. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Aver. per House. |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|------------------------|
| North Ward | 854 | 1630 | 1787 | 3417 | 4·00 |
| West Ward | 718 | 1375 | 1542 | 2917 | 4·06 |
| Central North Ward | 1749 | 3722 | 4144 | 7866 | 4·52 |
| Central South Ward | 1495 | 2716 | 3261 | 5977 | 3·93 |
| South-East Ward... | 1224 | 2415 | 2683 | 5098 | 4·16 |
| East Ward | 1256 | 2551 | 2690 | 5241 | 4·17 |
| Whole District | 7296 | 14409 | 16107 | 30516 | 4·18 |
| At the Census, 1901 | 6875 | ... | ... | 31053 | 4·51 |

I do not estimate any increase in population since the Census of 1911.

Apart from the forty houses which the Corporation built on the Hall Carr Estate, there have only been four certified for habitation in 1913.

Business in the cotton trade may be said to have

declined to some extent, and the slipper industry has been less active during the past year.

The felt trade has not been very busy, and stone quarrying and coal mining have also suffered a decline.

Six cases of Anthrax affecting felt workers have been notified and investigated by the Home Office; they were not followed by any deaths.

No other trade influence adversely affected the health of the community to a greater extent than usual, although it is probable that both the cotton and slipper trades, as is pointed out elsewhere in this report, predispose the workers to some extent to diseases of the respiratory system, especially when the habits of the workers themselves assist in the same direction.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.—About two-thirds of the houses in the Borough are supplied from the mains of the Bury and District Joint Water Board, and the Council has two representatives on the Board.

Two of the Board's reservoirs are situate at Clow Bridge, Crawshawbooth, and at Clough Bottom, Water, within the Borough boundaries.

The quality of the water has been very good during the whole of the year, and having regard to the long-continued fine weather during the summer and autumn, the quantity was well maintained, and it was not necessary to restrict the supply.

Of the remaining houses more than half are supplied from small reservoirs, *i.e.*, The Greenbank Estate Co's. reservoir at Cloughfold; the Newchurch Spinning and Weaving Company's reservoir also at Cloughfold; the Langwood reservoir at The Holme, Townsendfold. There are also a large number of springs and cisterns on the Sunnyside and Laund Estates at Crawshawbooth.

There are very few houses without a piped supply of some kind.

A large number of the houses at Cloughfold are supplied from the Greenbank Estate Company's reservoir, and this water was of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

The remainder of the houses are served from springs, wells and cisterns, and in the majority of cases the water, except during the first four or five months of the year, has been both poor in quality and lacking in quantity.

About two hundred houses at Crawshawbooth, which are dependent on spring water, Sunnyside Estate, were short for four months, many of them only getting water for a few hours on alternate days, and that of indifferent quality, as top water was admitted to the storage cisterns to help up the supply.

This state of things in Crawshawbooth occurs not only in very dry seasons, but any spell of fine weather causes a shortage; this is due to too great a number of consumers being connected to what are, after all, only shallow springs.

At least half of these houses should be disconnected from the present supply, and joined to the mains of the Bury

and District Joint Water Board, which are conveniently near ; and then the other half of the houses would have a plentiful supply without running any risk of contamination by admitting top water to eke out the supply in dry weather.

Thirty-six houses at Dean have been seriously inconvenienced by the lack of sufficient water during the past year, and it will be remembered that in my report for 1912 I said "The difficulty of finding a pure and at the same time a sufficient supply had proved insuperable."

That difficulty in the case of about half of the houses has been overcome, and a plentiful supply is now available.

There are about ninety houses at Cloughfold in the Ash Mount district, Newchurch Spinning and Weaving Co's. Estate, which have an insufficient, although otherwise satisfactory supply ; this water supply was reported by me last year, and steps should be taken at once to put it on a better basis before the dry season next summer.

Many other smaller springs received attention, notably the Langwood reserve, the water at Lamb Row, and at Calf Cote Farm.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The rainfall in 1913 was only 46·15 inches, fully ten inches below the average for this district in the last three years, and the rivers and streams were very low during the months of June, July, August, and September.

Sewage from the village of Dunnockshaw is still turned into the Lummy before it reaches the borough boundary, and in dry seasons like the last the smell from this stream

constitutes a nuisance, more especially as it passes through the most populous part of Rawtenstall.

There is very little pollution in either the Whitewell or Cowpe brooks since the sewerage of Cowpe has been completed.

The state of the Lummy at Rawtenstall would be much improved if the rate of flow was increased through that part of its course between Constablelee and Newhallhey; this could be done by deepening the centre of the bed of the stream by removing stones from the centre to the sides; if this was done for the distance named, there would be very little nuisance from this source.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE of the district is effective, and each year sees the conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system, and the connection of house drains to the sewers.

The paving and sewerage of back streets is also being steadily carried out, as the following lists of completed works shows :—

The first list is of streets which have been paved during 1913.

Fallbarn Road. Fallbarn Level Crossing to Cloughfold.
 Hightown Road, Whitewell-Bottom, Burnley Road to
 Bridge over River.
 Elm Street from Burnley Road to Street from Prospect
 Road to Hobson Street.
 Back Elm Street from Back Burnley Road to Street from
 Prospect Road to Hobson Street.

Back Burnley Road, Elm Street to Prospect Road.
 Street from Prospect Road to Hobson Street.
 Back Burnley Road, Alexandria Street to Hobson Street.
 Hobson Street (part).
 Back Burnley Road, Hobson Street to Elm Street.
 Back Hobson Street.
 Back Parrock Street West.
 Back Bonfire Hill Road.
 Back Adelaide Street South, Back Adelaide Street North.
 Back Major Street, N.W.
 Do. N.E.
 Minor Street.
 Back Minor Street.
 Back Major Street, S.W.
 Driver Street.
 Street between 12 and 14, Major Street.
 Major Street, Clarence Street to Back Clarence Street.
 Back Clarence Street.
 Back Major Street, S.E.
 Back Driver Street.
 Parrock Street.
 Back Parrock Street, E.
 Back Grange Road.
 Back Annie Street from Back Kay Street to end of Street.
 Wales Road, from Burnley Road to East side of No. 16,
 Wales Terrace.

The following lengths have been sewered during 1913.

Lee Street.
 The Street between 801 and 805, Burnley Road West.
 Back Burnley Road West from No. 785 to 811.

The Health Committee has realised the extreme desirability of discontinuing the use of chutes as a means of disposing of the contents of pail closets, and whereas last year twenty-four loads per week were being tipped into chutes, at the present time only nine loads per week are being tipped at Reeds Holme and nine loads at Clarke Holme; this diminution has been brought about by a more energetic policy of converting pail closets to the water carriage, especially in the Crawshawbooth district.

This policy of converting must be continued until the chutes can be done away with altogether, or at any rate, only used for a small proportion of the sewage.

The nuisance from the smell of sewer gas from the manholes of the main sewers was very marked in consequence of the dry weather; this was remedied in two instances by the erection of pipes which conveyed the gas to the roof level of the nearest houses.

I have, in previous years, advocated that all manholes should be made airtight, and the sewers ventilated in this manner.

The sewage is dealt with at Ewood Bridge, on the south-eastern boundary of the Borough, by a Joint Board of Representatives of Rawtenstall, Bacup, and Haslingden, by precipitation, continuous filtration, and irrigation of lands.

Spring, rain, and storm water discharging on the roads, is not allowed to enter the sewers; a separate system of drains conveys it to the river.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The state of the accommodation of the district is as follows :—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Number of Privy Middens | ... | ... | 60 |
| „ Pail Closets | ... | ... | 917 |
| „ Waste Water Closets | ... | 3677 | |
| „ Fresh Water Closets | ... | 1625 | |

During the year 1913, twelve privy middens and two hundred and fifty-two pail closets were converted to the water carriage system ; and one hundred and forty-two waste water, and one hundred and ten fresh water closets were constructed.

A survey of the district is being carried out with a view to ascertain the position of all closets which are not near a sewer.

SCAVENGING.—The scavenging is effectively carried out by the Corporation officials, and the house refuse is disposed of—about one-quarter by burning, and the remainder on tips in various parts of the Borough.

The refuse destructor serves the most populous parts of the Borough, and all trade refuse of an offensive character is destroyed there.

The area of the Borough is 9,528 acres, and to destroy all house refuse by burning in a destructor would mean either several destructors, or a great expense in carting all refuse to a common centre, whence a large percentage of clinker and other destructor residuum would have again to be removed at still further expense.

The conformation of the district lends itself to the use of tips in parts where they do not endanger water supplies or public health.

Movable ashbins are being substituted systematically for ashpits and fixed receptacles for refuse; and twenty ashpits were abolished, and two hundred and forty-seven new dust bins provided in 1913.

The use of ashbins is advantageous in several ways; they are emptied at short intervals and the contents have no chance to become offensive: in the second place, householders do not put animal matter or vegetable offal into an ashbin as they would into an ashpit, and consequently there is less need for the contents of the ashbins to be burnt, and they can safely be deposited on tips.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.—The loss which the Borough sustained by the death of Mr. George Rawling, our Sanitary Inspector for twenty-six years, has been more than balanced by the energy of Mr. Hoyle, the present officer, and his assistant, Mr. Alderson, as an analysis of the detailed report of the Sanitary Inspector will show.

The number of nuisances brought before the Health Committee, under the Public Health and Rawtenstall Corporation Acts, was three hundred and fifty-five, representing nine hundred and twenty-nine houses and premises, and not less than two hundred and eighty-four were abated.

Number of nuisances abated after verbal notice was one hundred and eleven.

Notices served for the abatement of nuisances :—

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Informal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 244 |
| Statutory under Public Health Acts ... | | | | | 57 |
| Notices under Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907 :— | | | | | |
| To provide ashbins | ... | ... | ... | | 17 |
| To convert closets | ... | ... | ... | | 76 |

In addition, one hundred and twenty-eight inspections and four hundred and nine re-inspections were made under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

For complete analysis of inspections and work carried out, see Inspector's report.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—There are five common lodging-houses in the Borough, registered to accommodate three hundred and thirteen lodgers.

Frequent visits of inspection have been made, both by day and night, and no cases of overcrowding have been discovered, and the beds, &c., are clean and the walls well whitewashed.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are twenty houses let in lodgings, and although they have been visited regularly, no cases of overcrowding have been discovered, but three were not in a clean state.

Although no cases of overcrowding were actually discovered, there is reason to suppose that it does occur, and it would be of great advantage to the Health Officers if there was a Bye-law compelling the landlords of these houses to furnish the Health Department with the number of persons using each apartment at each change of tenancy.

SHOWMEN'S DWELLINGS have been inspected as usual, and no cases of sickness or overcrowding discovered.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There are five tripe and two gut scraping businesses in the Borough, and they are all conducted in a clean and sanitary manner. Three of the buildings, however, require re-draining and the floors reconstructing.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are thirty slaughter houses scattered over the whole area of the Borough, nevertheless they have been regularly inspected, two hundred and fifty-three visits having been made; they were found to be in a clean and sanitary state.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary condition of the twenty elementary schools is on the whole very good; with four exceptions the water supply is from the reservoirs of the Bury and District Joint Water Board, and the other four are well supplied from private sources.

The playgrounds at St. James the Less R.C. School at Constablelee, Townsendfold Council School, Cowpe Council School, St. Peter's School, Newchurch, and St. Anne's School, Edgeside, are very dirty in wet and dusty in dry weather, as the surface in each case is composed of ashes or loose grit which should be replaced by flags or other impermeable material.

The caretakers, as in previous years, have been supplied with cyllin in order that floors, desks, and cloak rooms may be disinfected regularly.

The instructions are that the floors must be thoroughly wetted every day with a 1 in 400 solution before sweeping

commences, and desks and walls sprayed with a similar solution once a week, but I am afraid that where the head teachers do not insist on it and see it done, the watering is often omitted.

It is to the head teacher's advantage that the school should be as healthy as possible, thereby assuring a more regular and increased attendance.

After any infectious diseases the schools are thoroughly fumigated by the Sanitary Inspector's staff by means of special lamps which vapourise formalin, and in addition, the walls are sprayed with formalin solution.

Measles appeared in Cloughfold in July, and there was a fairly extensive spread after the treat to the children in honour of the visit of the King and Queen; this affected chiefly the children who were grouped with the Cloughfold scholars at the treat.

The following schools were closed for the periods named and properly disinfected :—

On account of Measles,

Cloughfold Council School Infants' Department from
26th August to 15th September.

Newchurch Church of England School Infants' Department from 6th September to 6th October.

Cloughfold Council School Infants' Department from
17th September to 6th October.

Whitewell-Bottom Council School Infants' Department from 26th September to 20th October.

Water. Council School Infants' Department from 26th September to 20th October.

Cowpe Council School Mixed and Infants' Department from 15th September to 6th October.

St. James the Less Roman Catholic School Infants' Department from 21st October to 10th November.

Whitewell-Bottom Council School Infants' Department from 21st October to 3rd November.

Alder Grange Council School Infants' Department from 21st October to 10th November.

Constablelee Church of England School Infants' Department from 3rd December to 1st January, 1914.

Waterfoot Church of England School from 10th December to 5th January, 1914.

Cloughfold and Whitewell-Bottom Schools were closed almost as soon as they re-opened owing to the small number of children who attended at the re-opening.

Loveclough Church of England School was closed from the 17th September to the 6th October on account of Mumps.

The following Schools were closed on account of Scarlet Fever :—

Crawshawbooth Wesleyan School Mixed and Infants' Departments from 3rd January to 20th January.

Goodshaw Council School Mixed and Infants' Departments from 3rd January to 20th January.

Crawshawbooth Church of England School Mixed and Infants' Departments from 3rd January to 20th January, and again from the 29th January to the 17th February.

With one exception only the Infants' Department was closed for Measles, and all children allowed to attend the

Mixed Department, except those from infected houses who had not already had the disease. In the case of Cowpe Council School there was a large percentage of children in the Mixed Department suffering from Measles, and it was closed accordingly.

The system of closing the Infant Department only, has worked very successfully in previous outbreaks, and did so in this instance also.

In common with the rest of the country, Rawtenstall has suffered from an extensive and prolonged outbreak of Scarlet Fever.

More than the average number of cases began to be notified in August and September, 1912: and as the table on page 32 shows the schools have never been free since; and this in spite of frequent fumigation.

I attribute this prolonged epidemic to the mildness of the fever, which led to many medically untreated cases, who were allowed to mix with other children while they were still in an infectious state, and in the second place to the practice, in many of the schools, of collecting reading books, paint brushes, pens, &c., at the conclusion of the lesson or day's work, mixing them and distributing them when they are again required, with the result that children get a different book or pen every day, and an infected pen may pass round the whole class.

Each child should have a paper case in which to keep its belongings, and then in the event of infectious disease the books, &c., could be destroyed or disinfected.

No school was closed on account of Scarlet Fever at the end of the year, but owing to its prevalence it was deemed advisable to advance the commencement of the Christmas Holidays one week, and thus extend them to three weeks.

The duties of Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer are discharged by the same person, and therefore closure of schools on account of disease, and the control of children excluded from school on account of infectious disease, is simplified.

Head Teachers are supplied with forms for the notification of absence from school of children suffering from the notifiable infectious diseases, and also Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, &c., which are not notifiable by medical men.

FOOD: MILK.—Practically the whole of the milk consumed in the Borough is produced within its boundaries. The number of farms varies from year to year owing to two or more being let to the same tenant, &c.; at the present time there are 254 farms, and 119 of the tenants are registered to sell milk; in addition, there is one milkseller who is not a farmer, and there are eight farmers living outside who are registered to sell milk; a total of 128 persons registered to sell milk in the Borough.

The farm buildings, speaking generally, are kept in a better state than formerly, as regards ventilation and water supply, but at most of them more cows are housed than the size of the buildings warrants.

Many of the farms are without dairies or any proper place for the storage of milk, but fortunately, it is the custom to sell the milk immediately. New cowsheds have been built

at Higher Cloughfold and at Ashworth Farm, Edgeside. Cowsheds have been altered or rebuilt at Crabtree Hurst Farm, and at Spring Hill Farm, light and ventilation provided at Hall Hill Farm, drains taken up and relaid at Balladen Farm, at New House Farm the drains have been relaid, the floors reconstructed, light provided, and additional air space made available.

The condition of the cattle themselves, especially in winter, still leaves much to be desired, as they are almost invariably in a dirty and ungroomed condition, consequently a fairly large amount of foreign matter finds its way into the milk, the method of filtering the milk, too, is often the most primitive. The milk is sold from large kits, and there are still a number not provided with taps, so that the lid has to be frequently removed, with the result that still more foreign matter finds its way into the milk as it is being sold.

There is a movement on foot in the three Boroughs of Rawtenstall, Bacup, and Haslingden, to form an Association of Farmers for the purpose of introducing up-to-date and scientific methods of preparing milk for sale, and it is to be hoped that this movement will not be allowed to drop.

Veterinary inspection of tuberculous cattle was commenced in the spring, and during the year 18 cows have been destroyed. Whilst this is a step in the right direction, it can only be regarded as a beginning, so long as the Inspector only takes action in the case of cows giving milk infected by tubercle bacilli or which are in an emaciated state. Cows in even the early stage of tuberculosis and in every stage should be destroyed whenever they are detected, if the anticipated good is to follow Veterinary inspection of cattle.

The farms were visited 305 times by the Sanitary Officers.

HOUSING.—The majority of the houses are suitable and adequate as regards size, for the needs of the people, the chief want being more bedrooms, as many of the older houses have only two.

The census of 1911 showed the average number of persons per house to be 4·18; there is not, therefore, any considerable amount of overcrowding; but every habitable house in the Borough is occupied, and a few which are not suitable for human habitation as well. It is impossible to close any of the latter until the supply of new houses overtakes the demand.

The action of the Corporation in building forty houses on the Hall Carr Estate at Rawtenstall has been successful in so far as all the houses are well tenanted; but the demand for houses continues, especially in the Waterfoot district.

Waterfoot is the centre of the slipper industry in Rossendale, and a large number of people employed there have to live in Stacksteads, over a mile from their work.

I hope the Corporation will seriously consider the advisability of undertaking a housing scheme in Waterfoot.

During the past year one hundred and twenty-eight houses have been inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and a great amount of work has been done on them as the result of representations made to the owners.

Nearly a hundred of the houses are in the Ash Mount district of the Central South Ward, and this area was

considered as a whole; the defects in the buildings themselves were not of a very serious character or such as to render the houses unfit for human habitation; but taken as a whole with the surroundings of unpaved and badly drained streets, insanitary and insufficient ash-pits, and inadequate water supply, the district called for reform.

The defects in the houses themselves were quickly remedied, and it now remains for the Corporation to carry out the paving and draining of the streets as soon as possible, at the same time making provision for a more abundant water supply.

The following table shows the work done in 1913 under this Act.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of dwelling houses inspected | ... | ... | 128 |
| No. of informal notices to owners | ... | ... | 6 |
| No. of notices under Section 15 of the Act | ... | ... | 10 |
| No. of representations to the Authority with a view to making Closing Orders | ... | ... | 3 |
| No. of Closing Orders made | ... | ... | 3 |
| No. of houses put in a fit state without Closing Orders.. | ... | .. | ... |
| | ... | ... | 125 |
| No. of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | 6 |
| No. of houses demolished | ... | ... | 0 |

BAKEHOUSES.—There are thirty-seven bakers and confectioners, two oat-cake bakers, and one jam maker, whose premises have been visited and, with four exceptions, found to be clean and well conducted, the four dirty bake-houses were cleaned and whitewashed after notice by the Inspector.

FISH AND CHIP-POTATO SHOPS, &c.—There are twenty-nine fish and chip-potato shops, three ice cream makers, and four places where black puddings, sausages, and potted meat are manufactured on a fairly large scale.

All these businesses have been visited regularly, and no serious defects found in the places or the manner in which they were conducted.

WORKPLACES, WORKSHOPS, &c.—Workshops have been regularly inspected and on the whole found in good order ; in eight cases cleaning and limewashing were required, and in one instance the workshop floor was in an insanitary state ; the former defects have been, and the latter is, in course of abatement.

Six lists of outworkers were sent in during the year by three firms in the Borough, and their homes were visited from time to time.

No overcrowding or cases of infectious disease were found in connection with this work.

Lists of outworkers residing in the Borough of Bacup and taking work from this Borough were forwarded to the Bacup Health Authority, and a list containing one name was received from Accrington.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.—Fifteen certified midwives are at present registered for this district under the Midwives Act, 1902 ; they are as in former years under the supervision of the County Council.

Only one case of Puerperal Fever was reported in 1913 ; the patient had been attended at her confinement by a certified midwife, but investigation proved that she was in no way to blame.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE MORTALITY.—During the year 1913 the number of deaths in the Borough was 486, as compared with 507 in 1912, 524 in 1911, 475 in 1910, 548 in 1909, and 544 in 1908 ; of these 108 took place in the Haslingden Union Workhouse, and 26 were former residents in the Borough ; 21 deaths belonging to this district took place elsewhere, either in public institutions, as the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, Victoria Hospital, Burnley, or one of the County Asylums ; making the nett number belonging to the Borough 425 (Males 231 and Females 194).

The ages at the time of death were as below :—

| Under 1 year. | 1 and under 2. | 2 and under 5. | 5 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 60 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 49 | 138 | 126 |

The nett number is the lowest of any year, with the exception of 1910 ; and shows a reduction of 15 compared with last year.

The uncorrected death rate for 1913 was 13·93 per thousand of the population, estimated as 30,500 in June, as compared with an uncorrected rate of 14·42 for 1912.

The death rate corrected for the numbers living of the different age groups, is 14·91, the factor for this district being 1·0705.

The mortality figures for 1913, continue the decline which has been noticable for the the past few years, in spite of the more exact returns of the deaths of Rawtenstall people in other towns.

The distribution of transferable deaths by the Registrar General, at the present time, results in an addition of twenty-one to the nett number for the whole year; this distribution has only been carried out exactly during the years 1911, 1912, and 1913; the correction of the death for the number living in each age group has not been made before the present time, and that also causes an increase in the rate as compared with former years.

A satisfactoty feature of the mortality figures is the small number of deaths under one year of age.

BIRTH RATE.—The total number of births registered in the Borough was 597, of which five belonged to other districts, and one was transferred in, making a nett number of 593 (293 Males and 300 Females), as compared with 572 in 1912, 624 in 1911, 625 in 1910, 676 in 1909, and 733 in 1908.

The birth rate is 19.44 per thousand of the population, and is the lowest yet recorded with the exception of the years 1912 and 1910.

The number of illegitimate births is again very low, 18; as compared with 19 in 1912, 25 in 1911, 26 in 1910, and 30 in 1909.

Four illegitimate infants died before the age of twelve months, *i.e.*,

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| One male, aged one month | ... | ... | Convulsions. |
| One male, aged five months | ... | ... | Thrush. |
| One female, aged one hour | ... | .. | Premature Birth. |
| One female, aged four months | ... | ... | Enteritis. |

The mortality of illegitimate infants is therefore 21·05 per cent.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted.

The natural increase of the Borough, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 168.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths under one year of age was only 60; as compared with 55 in 1912, 81 in 1911, 60 in 1910, 69 in 1909, and 83 in 1908. The death rate per thousand births was 101·18; as compared with 96·62 in 1912, 129·80 in 1911, 110·4 in 1910, 102·07 in 1909, and 13·23 in 1908.

The number of infantile deaths, and the rate per thousand births, is very encouraging, although it is not the lowest, exceeding as it does the figures for last year by a small amount.

The number of deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis is very low in spite of the prolonged summer; there were only three deaths from these diseases, and two of them took place in January.

The group of wasting diseases and premature births is the same as last year, and still forms a very large percentage of the whole.

The number of deaths under five years of age was 75, and this is the most remarkable feature of the mortality returns for 1913. The figures for former years were 99 in 1912, 116 in 1911, 100 in 1910, 121 in 1909, 125 in 1908, and 136 in 1907.

Although the birth rate has fallen during the past 20 years, there has been a great saving of child life under the age of five years during the same period, and it is evident that smaller families, with improved sanitation and environment, combine to give a child a better chance of surviving than was the case formerly.

The whole death rate is also declining, and it will be many years before the fall in the birth rate overtakes it, if ever, as the average duration of life is greater than formerly.

The following table gives the population, number of deaths, death rate, births, birth rate, deaths under one year, and infantile mortality per thousand births in each ward, and the whole district.

| WARD. | Popula- tion. | Nett Deaths at all ages. | Death Rate. | Nett Births. | Birth Rate. | Deaths under one year. | Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births. |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| North Ward ... | 3415 | 47 | 13·76 | 59 | 17·27 | 6 | 101·69 |
| West Ward... .. | 2915 | 43 | 14·75 | 65 | 22·29 | 4 | 61·63 |
| Cent. North Ward | 7860 | 106 | 13·49 | 159 | 20·22 | 16 | 100·62 |
| Cent. South Ward | 5975 | 89 | 14·91 | 123 | 20·58 | 18 | 146·34 |
| South-East Ward | 5095 | 62 | 12·16 | 84 | 16·48 | 9 | 107·38 |
| East Ward | 5240 | 78 | 14·88 | 103 | 19·65 | 7 | 67·96 |
| Whole District ... | 30500 | 425 | 13·93 | 593 | 19·44 | 60 | 101·18 |

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The deaths due to the seven principal zymotic diseases, *i.e.*, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, enteric fever, and diarrhœa,

were 15, as compared with 36 in 1912, 33 in 1911, 21 in 1910, 25 in 1909, and 33 in 1908.

The total zymotic rate was .49 per thousand of the population, as compared with 1.18 in 1912, 1.08 in 1911, .63 in 1910, .76 in 1909, and 1.00 in 1908.

Exclusive of diarrrhœal diseases, the zymotic rate was .39, as compared with .65 in 1912, .32 in 1911, and .57 in 1910.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION.—The total number of infectious diseases notified in 1913 was 300, as compared with 160 in 1912, 65 in 1911, 189 in 1910, 211 in 1909, and 81 in 1908.

The number is swelled in comparison with former years by the inclusion of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the second year, and other Tuberculous Diseases for the first time, but even when allowance has been made for these, the total is far in excess of the usual one, due to the epidemic of scarlet fever which has been with us the whole year.

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the past ten years.

| | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever | 139 | 65 | 17 | 88 | 27 | 152 | 133 | 13 | 79 | 178 |
| Enteric Fever.. | 15 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 |
| Puerperal Fever..... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Continued Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria and Croup ... | 14 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 23 |
| Erysipelas | 32 | 40 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 40 | 31 | 23 | 19 | 21 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 41 | 37 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | 202 | 132 | 68 | 145 | 81 | 211 | 196 | 65 | 160 | 300 |

The foregoing table covers the period during which I have been your Medical Officer of Health, and it is interesting to compare the influence of sanitation on the incidence of infectious diseases and the fall of the death rate, &c., during that time with the figures for the preceding ten years.

During the ten years 1894 to 1903 inclusive, there were notified 2,444 cases of infectious disease, an average of 244·4 per annum.

During the ten years 1904 to 1913 inclusive, there were notified 1431 cases of the same infectious diseases, an average of 143·1 cases per annum, a reduction of 42 per cent.

The cases of infectious diseases, death rate, and infantile death rate for the two periods are best shown as follows:

| | Average No. of cases notified. | | Average death rate. | | Average infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births. |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|--|
| 1894 to 1903. | 244·4 | ... | 16·57 | ... | 145 |
| 1904 to 1913. | 143·1 | ... | 14·54 | ... | 117·3 |

In order to facilitate treatment and the accurate diagnosis of doubtful cases of infectious diseases, the Health Committee undertake to pay for the Bacteriological Examination of specimens, and during the year 1913, twenty-seven such specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

| | | | | RESULT. | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Cases. | Positive. | Negative. |
| To be examined for Diphtheria Bacilli | 3 | | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| To be examined for Tyhoid Bacilli | ... | 2 | | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| To be examined for Tubercle Bacilli | | | | | | |
| (Human) | ... | ... | 22 | 22 | 4 | 18 |

In addition, supplies of fresh diphtheria anti-toxin are kept at three convenient points in the Borough, in order that there may be no delay in administering a prophylactic or curative dose, as the use of this remedy at an early stage of the disease is of the utmost importance, and at least two of the deaths from diphtheria in 1913 were due to delay. Thirty-six bottles of 2,000 units each, were supplied in 1913. Formalin tablets are also supplied free to families where there is limited means of isolation.

Cases of infectious disease are also removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, when it is considered advisable.

Twelve cases of scarlet fever, two of diphtheria, were removed to Bury in 1913.

SMALL-POX.—Small-pox has been absent from the district for ten consecutive years. A man from a ship at Liverpool came to Rawtenstall, after being in contact with a case, he was kept under observation until it was evident he was not infected.

SCARLET FEVER.—The epidemic which commenced in 1912, continued throughout 1913, cases being most prevalent in October, November, and December.

The outbreak was most marked in Crawshawbooth in the first few months of the year, and the three schools were closed and disinfected, which caused some diminution in the cases, but it continued to spread down the Crawshawbooth Valley, and all parts of the Borough have been visited, except the upper parts of the Lumb Valley and Waterfoot.

The most populous parts suffered most, as the annexed table shows.

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|
| North Ward | 19 | Central South Ward..... | 49 |
| West Ward | 36 | South-East Ward | 9 |
| Central North Ward ... | 45 | East Ward | 20 |

There were only two deaths between the ages of five and fifteen, equal to a case mortality of 1·12 per cent.

Speaking generally, the type of fever was very mild, and there is no doubt this contributed to the difficulty in arresting the spread, for many cases were notified in the stage of desquamation, and a few cases were discovered at school in the same state.

At Cloughfold Council School, almost the whole of one class was affected, and I found that it was the custom at that school, and also at many of the others, to collect the books, pencils, pens, &c., at the end of the lesson and distribute them again as they were required; and it was highly improbable that any child would get the same book twice running; it was evident that infection was being conveyed from child to child by the books, &c.

The system is a bad one; each child should have its own books, &c., and keep them in a paper bag, so that in the event of the child contracting any infectious disease, the bag could be removed from the school and the contents either destroyed or disinfected.

The following table shows the age, sex, and monthly incidence, also the number of deaths.

| Month. | Under 2 years M. F. | 2 and under 5 years M. F. | 5 and under 15 years M. F. | 15 and under 25 years M. F. | 25 and under 65 years M. F. | Total for Month M. F. | Deaths M. F. |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| January ... | ... | 3 2 | 4 6 | ... | 1 ... | 8 8 | ... |
| February ... | ... | 2 2 | 3 2 | ... | ... | 5 4 | ... |
| March | ... | 3 1 | 4 6 | ... | 1 ... | 8 7 | ... |
| April | 1 ... | 2 2 | 6 7 | 1 1 | 1 ... | 11 10 | ... |
| May | ... | 1 1 | 5 4 | ... | ... | 6 5 | ... |
| June | ... 1 | ... 2 | 6 4 | 1 ... | ... | 7 7 | ... |
| July | ... | ... 1 | 3 2 | ... | ... | 3 3 | ... |
| August..... | ... | 1 1 | 1 5 | 1 ... | ... | 3 6 | ... |
| September | ... | ... 3 | 2 4 | ... 1 | ... | 2 8 | ... |
| October ... | ... | 2 1 | 13 2 | ... | ... | 15 3 | ... 1 |
| November | ... | 5 3 | 8 12 | ... | ... | 13 15 | ... |
| December .. | ... | 5 2 | 7 6 | ... | ... 1 | 12 9 | ... 1 |
| Totals | 1 1 | 24 21 | 62 60 | 3 2 | 3 1 | 93 85 | ... 2 |

The closure of schools, &c., on account of scarlet fever has already been alluded to.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 23 cases of diphtheria, as compared with 19 in 1912, 17 in 1911, 22 in 1910, 9 in 1909, and 12 in 1908.

Four deaths took place, the same number as in 1912, giving a case mortality of 17·4 per cent., as compared with 21 per cent. in 1912, 17·64 per cent. in 1911, 13·6 per cent. in 1910, and 33 per cent. in 1908.

The case mortality is still too high; two of the deaths took place after trachiotomy had been performed, the inference, therefore, is that there was delay in seeking advice,

as the injection of anti-toxin is many times more efficacious in the early stages of the disease than any other procedure.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| North Ward | 2 | Central South Ward | 2 |
| West Ward | 3 | South-East Ward | 6 |
| Central North Ward ... | 1 | East Ward | 9 |

In many instances defective drainage was found in conjunction with the cases of diphtheria, and remedied.

In other cases no cause was discovered.

The following table shows the age, sex, and monthly incidence, also the number of deaths.

| Month. | Under 2 years M. F. | 2 and under 5 years M. F. | 5 and under 15 years M. F. | 15 and under 25 years M. F. | 25 and under 65 years M. F. | Total for Month M. F. | Deaths M. F. |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| January ... | ... | ... 2 | 1 3 | ... | ... | 1 5 | ... |
| February ... | ... | ... 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... 1 |
| March | ... | ... | 1 1 | ... | ... | 1 1 | 1 ... |
| April | ... | ... 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... |
| May | ... | ... | 1 ... | ... | ... | 1 ... | ... |
| June | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... |
| July | 1 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 ... | 1 ... |
| August | ... | 1 ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 ... | ... |
| September | ... | 1 ... | 1 ... | ... | ... | 2 1 | ... |
| October ... | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... |
| November .. | 2 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 ... | 1 ... |
| December ... | ... | 2 ... | 2 ... | ... | ... | 4 ... | ... |
| Totals | 3 ... | 4 4 | 6 6 | ... | ... | 13 10 | 3 1 |

ENTERIC FEVER.—There were five cases of enteric fever, as compared with none in 1912, 4 in 1911, 1 in 1910, 9 in 1909, 10 in 1908, and 15 in 1907.

Although we have not maintained the clean sheet which 1912 showed, still there has been no outbreak of enteric fever of serious dimensions. The first case was notified in March, from the Ash Mount district at Cloughfold, and had been in progress some time before notification; the house was in an insanitary state owing to want of water for washing and flushing of drains; the inhabitants in the neighbourhood are also untidy, and it is customary to throw refuse, vegetables, &c., into the street or over the back yard wall. This district was afterwards inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and the want of street paving and a plentiful water supply was very evident; and the absence of both constitutes a danger to the community and an invitation to disease. The second case was notified from the Workhouse, and was contracted before the patient came to Rawtenstall.

The third case was at Water, and here the surroundings and water supply at the patient's home were good, but he had been in the habit of drinking cold water at his work, and it is possible that was the cause. The fourth case was notified in October from Townsend Fold, and in this instance two water supplies were under suspicion. In the end, however, it was found that the water to the farm which supplied the milk for the family was badly contaminated with surface water and the excreta of hens, &c.

This water supply has been the cause of enteric fever in former years and had been discontinued, until the prolonged dry weather caused the proper supply to fail to some extent.

The fifth case occurred at Crawshawbooth in December, in a somewhat over-crowded house, and no possible cause was discovered; the question of a "carrier" was considered as

there had been visitors to the house a few weeks before, but they were traced and no other cases of infection had occurred in connection with them.

It will be noticed that these five cases had no connection, and were widely scattered, both as regards time and place, and in only one instance was the food supply of any considerable number of people threatened, and that was due to contaminated water which was not the proper or regular supply to the farm.

The paving of streets, especially in populous areas, as in the Ash Mount district, is imperative, as well as close supervision of all water supplies, still the most necessary of our sanitary improvements, closely followed by the abolition of pail closets and ash-pits whether open or closed, if we are to continue to enjoy immunity from enteric fever.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| North Ward | 0 | Central South Ward..... | 2 |
| West Ward | 1 | South-East Ward | 0 |
| Central North Ward ... | 1 | East Ward | 1 |

MEASLES.—This disease was very prevalent in the last five months of the year after being entirely absent during the first six.

The first cases appeared at Cloughfold, and the collecting together of children from all over the Borough on the occasion of the treat in honour of the Royal Visit in August, resulted in the extension of cases to Rawtenstall, Cowpe, Newchurch, Whitewell-Bottom, and Water.

There were only two deaths, as compared with 11 in 1912; this is the lowest death rate for measles for many years.

ERYSIPELAS.—There were 21 cases of erysipelas, as compared with 19 in 1912, 23 in 1911, 31 in 1910, 40 in 1909, and 25 in 1908.

There was one death, equal to a case mortality of 4·76 per cent.

The cases were distributed as follows:—

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| North Ward | 0 | Central South Ward | 2 |
| West Ward | 3 | South-East Ward | 2 |
| Central North Ward ... | 5 | East Ward | 9 |

The following table shows the age, sex, and monthly incidence, also the deaths.

| Month. | 5 and under 15 years | 15 and under 25 years | 25 and under 65 years | Over 65 years | Totals for Month | Deaths |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------|
| | M. F. | M. F. | M. F. | M. F. | M. F. | M. F. |
| January | ... | ... | 1 ... | ... | 1 ... | ... |
| February | ... | ... 1 | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... |
| March | 1 ... | ... | ... 1 | ... | 1 1 | ... |
| April | ... | 1 ... | ... 2 | ... | 1 2 | ... |
| May | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... | ... 1 | ... |
| June | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... | ... 1 | 1 ... |
| July | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| August | ... | ... 1 | 1 1 | 1 ... | 2 2 | ... |
| September | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| October | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... | ... 1 | ... |
| November | ... | ... | 1 3 | ... | 1 3 | ... |
| December | ... | ... | 1 2 | ... | 1 2 | ... |
| Totals | 1 ... | 1 2 | 4 12 | 1 ... | 7 14 | 1 ... |

WHOOPING COUGH.—Whooping cough was prevalent in the spring, and two deaths occurred from it, both under one year of age.

DIARRHŒA.—Under this head are included deaths from all diarrhœal diseases.

Epidemic diarrhœa or summer diarrhœa was again entirely absent in 1913, a fact upon which we may congratulate ourselves, as the long dry summer and autumn is usually provocative of conditions suitable to the spread of this disease.

Flies act as carriers and convey the germs to the milk and other food, and here again the abolition of ashpits and other feeding and breeding places will result in the removal of a danger to the health of the infantile members of the community.

Only three deaths were recorded, two in January and one in September, as due to diarrhœa, all of children under one year of age; and having regard to the ages of the children and the periods of the year at which the deaths took place, it is probable they were suffering from improper food or contaminated food.

The diarrhœal death rate was $\cdot 098$ per thousand per annum of the population, as compared with $\cdot 52$ in 1912, $\cdot 75$ in 1911, and $\cdot 06$ in 1910.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (Exclusive of deaths due to tuberculosis). — Respiratory diseases include bronchitis, pneumonia (all forms), and pleurisy, and were responsible for 87 deaths, as compared with 80 in 1912, 88 in 1911, 73 in

1910, 89 in 1909, and 87 in 1908. The death rate was 2·88 per thousand per annum of the population, as compared with 2·62 in 1912, 2·88 in 1911, 2·24 in 1910, 2·71 in 1909, and 2·63 in 1908.

The following table shows the number of deaths under and over five years of age, for each month :—

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
|------------------|---------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Under 5 years... | 1 ... 1 ... 3 ... 1 ... 2 ... 1 | | | | | |
| Over 5 years ... | 9 ... 9 ... 6 ... 9 ... 6 ... 6 | | | | | |
| | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Under 5 years... | 4 ... 0 ... 0 ... 1 ... 3 ... 0 | | | | | |
| Over 5 years ... | 5 ... 6 ... 3 ... 6 ... 3 ... 3 | | | | | |

The number of deaths under the age of one year was only 8, equal to 9·2 per cent. of the whole.

The death rate from respiratory diseases in this district has remained at about the same figure for a great number of years; this points to some predisposing cause which is present. Predisposing causes are intemperance in the use of alcohol, undue exposure to cold or wet, over fatigue, work in an insanitary, stagnant and moist atmosphere, and septic conditions of the mouth and nasal passages. In addition, some authorities state that the absence of lime in drinking water is a predisposing cause.

The drinking water in Rossendale is almost entirely free from lime salts, and other causes are present in the shape of heavy rainfall and damp weather over a great portion of the year.

The workers in slipper works are accustomed to

maintain the same attitude for a long time, and in many of the older mills there is very little movement of the air.

The prevention of respiratory diseases is closely bound up with prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During 1913, 37 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, as compared with 41 in 1912.

The case mortality was high, as there were 23 deaths, as compared with 16 in 1912, 41 in 1911, 29 in 1910, 33 in 1909, and 32 in 1908.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for an annual death rate of $\cdot 75$ per thousand, as compared with $\cdot 51$ in 1912, $1\cdot 34$ in 1911, $\cdot 87$ in 1910, $1\cdot 00$ in 1909, and $\cdot 97$ in 1908.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|
| North Ward | 2 | Central South Ward..... | 6 |
| West Ward | 5 | South-East Ward | 6 |
| Central North Ward ... | 12 | East Ward | 6 |

During the year an enquiry was instituted by the Factory Department of the Home Office on the question of “ Phthisis among boot and shoe operatives,” as it was found that in Northampton and Leicester the trouble is widespread ; and I made the following communication as representing the state of things in this locality.

(a) The machines are placed near together, owing to their small size, and often several workers face each other round one or more machines.

(b) The work is highly specialised, and the workers naturally adopt those attitudes or positions which enable them to turn out the greatest amount of work, and the attitudes or positions are often cramped and maintained for long periods.

(c) The work is passed from one worker to another.

(d) Many of the slipper mills in this district were not designed for slipper works in the first instance, but have been old cotton or woollen mills, built before ventilation and lighting were considered to be of prime importance, and although there are sufficient cubic feet per worker, there is very little movement of the air, and movement of the atmosphere is of first importance in places where there are a number of people working.

(e) It has been said that slipper workers as a class are of poorer physique than those employed in cotton mills and take to slipper making because it is easier. I do not think this is so, but that the poor physique of the slipper worker, if it is present, is induced by the work, as pointed out in (b) above.

Many of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were in an advanced stage when notified, but twelve were removed to the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe through the Lancashire Insurance Committee; of these, eight were discharged after an average stay in the sanatorium of ten and a half weeks, and three of them died within five months of being discharged.

Four cases remained in the sanatorium at the end of the year.

Holcombe does not differ to any extent as regards climate and geological formation from Rossendale, nevertheless the treatment at the sanatorium is of value, and would be of very much greater value if the patients could be kept there for longer periods.

Then again, it is desirable that some accommodation should be made, near at hand, for the reception of hopeless cases, who cannot be properly attended to by their friends at their own homes, but who do not wish to be so far away as at Holcombe even.

I have referred to the destruction of tuberculous cows elsewhere, and there is no doubt that the purification of food and milk must be more rigidly carried out before there can be any hope of reducing the incidence of phthisis much further.

The following table shows the age, sex, and monthly distribution :—

| Month. | 5 and under 15 years M. F. | 15 and under 25 years M. F. | 25 and under 65 years M. F. | Totals for the Month M. F. | Deaths M. F. | Remarks. |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| January ... | ... | ... | 4 ... | 4 ... | 3 ... | One male under 5 |
| February ... | ... 1 | ... 1 | 2 ... | 2 2 | 1 1 | |
| March | ... | ... | 2 1 | 2 1 | 1 ... | |
| April | ... | ... 1 | 2 ... | 2 1 | 1 1 | |
| May | 2 ... | ... | 2 2 | 4 2 | 2 ... | |
| June..... | ... | 2 ... | ... | 2 ... | 1 ... | |
| July | ... | ... | 2 1 | 2 1 | ... | |
| August..... | ... | 1 ... | 1 3 | 2 3 | 1 1 | |
| September | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... 3 | |
| October ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 1 | |
| November .. | ... | ... | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 ... | |
| December ... | ... | ... 1 | 3 1 | 3 2 | 2 ... | |
| Totals | 2 1 | 3 3 | 19 9 | 24 13 | 16 7 | |

OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—These were made compulsorily notifiable on 1st February 1913, and since then 33 notifications have been received.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Tuberculosis of Cervical Glands ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| „ „ Inguinal Glands ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ „ Mesenteric Glands ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ „ Bones of Spine ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| „ „ Bones of Foot ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| „ „ Hip Joints ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| „ „ Knee Joint ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ „ Finger Joints ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| „ „ Skin (face) ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| „ „ Kidney ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ „ Peritoneum ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| „ „ Testis ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ „ Meninges ... | ... | ... | 1 |

The distribution by wards was :—

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|
| North Ward | 3 | Central South Ward..... | 4 |
| West Ward | 4 | South-East Ward | 5 |
| Central North Ward ... | 10 | East Ward | 7 |

The following table shows the age, sex, and monthly distribution :—

| Month. | 2 and under 5 years M. F. | 5 and under 15 years M. F. | 15 and under 25 years M. F. | 25 and under 65 years M. F. | Totals for Month M. F. | Deaths M. F. | Rem'rks |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| January ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 | |
| February ... | ... | 1 ... | 3 2 | 1 2 | 5 4 | 1 ... | |
| March | 2 ... | 1 ... | 1 3 | 1 1 | 5 4 | ... 2 | |
| April | ... | 1 ... | ... | ... 2 | 1 2 | 1 ... | |
| May | ... 1 | 1 2 | 1 ... | 1 ... | 3 3 | 2 ... | |
| June | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... | ... 1 | ... | |
| July | ... | 1 ... | ... | ... | 1 ... | 1 ... | |
| August ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| September .. | ... 1 | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... 2 | ... | |
| October ... | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... 1 | ... | Including 1 male age 69. |
| November .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| December... | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 | ... 1 | ... | |
| Totals | 2 2 | 5 2 | 5 6 | 3 8 | 15 18 | 5 3 | |

There were eight deaths, as compared with 15 in 1912, 11 in 1911, 10 in 1910, 8 in 1909, and 10 in 1908.

The total number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 31, as compared with 31 in 1912, equal to a death rate of 1.01 per thousand of the population, as compared with 1.01 in 1912, 1.7 in 1911, 1.18 in 1910, 1.28 in 1909, and 1.28 in 1908.

The total death rate from tuberculous diseases is declining steadily, if slowly.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—One case of poliomyelitis was notified, and was at once isolated together with the other members of the family. The patient was a boy fourteen

months old, and made a very rapid recovery and showed no signs of paralysis or wasting three days after the case was notified; he was kept under observation for another fortnight and no signs of muscular wasting developed. There was no extension of the disease. The premises were disinfected. It is probable that this was not a true case of poliomyelitis, although every precaution was taken in view of the notification and expression of opinion by the doctor attending the case.

DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.—All bedding and clothing is disinfected by super-heated steam; rooms by formalin vapour; painted or colour-washed walls by a solution of formalin sprayed on by a force pump. Schools, desks, and floors by formalin, and in addition the caretakers are supplied with cyllin with which to wet the floors daily.

Isolation within the Borough is only provided for small-pox, at the Ridge, Hareholme, where there is accommodation for 22 cases.

Cases of scarlet fever, enteric fever, or diphtheria can be removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital at Bury, and cases of pulmonary tuberculosis to the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe.

Most of the cases of the surgical forms of tuberculosis are undergoing treatment at one of the Manchester Hospitals.

The most notable sanitary work carried out during the year was

(1) The paving and sewerage of a large number of streets, a list of which is given on pages 9 and 10.

(2) The completion of forty houses by the Corporation at Hall Carr.

(3) The conversion of a large number of pail closets to the water carriage system, and the consequent reduction in the use of the chutes.

(4) The amount of work carried out under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

(5) The very much greater number of inspections made by the Nuisance Inspector and his Assistant than has been possible in former years, as both of them are young and well qualified.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Health Committee; Mr. Johnson, the Borough Surveyor; Mr. W. E. Hoyle, the Sanitary Inspector; and Mr. J. Alderson, the Assistant Inspector, for their help and co-operation in various ways during the year.

I append the Local Government Board Tables, I., II., III., and IV., also the Home Office Table dealing with Factories, Workshops, Outworkers, &c.,

And remain, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab).

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

| YEAR. | Population estimated of each Year | BIRTHS. | | | TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT | | TRANSFERABLE DEATHS | | NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|---|-------|---|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | Uncor-rected Num-ber | Nett | | Number | Rate | of Non-residents registered in the District | Residents not regis-tered in the District | Under 1 Year of Age | | At all Ages | |
| | | | Num-ber | Rate | | | | | Number | Rate per 1,000 Nett Births | Number | Rate |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1908..... | 32,700 | 733 | | 22.41 | 544 | 16.63 | 91 | 4 | 83 | 113.23 | 457 | 13.97 |
| 1909..... | 32,800 | 676 | | 20.60 | 548 | 16.71 | 93 | 3 | 69 | 102.07 | 458 | 13.96 |
| 1910..... | 32,960 | 625 | | 18.96 | 475 | 14.41 | 79 | 7 | 60 | 110.4 | 403 | 12.22 |
| 1911 | 30,500 | 633 | 624 | 20.45 | 524 | 17.18 | 82 | 20 | 81 | 129.80 | 462 | 15.14 |
| 1912..... | 30,500 | 580 | 572 | 18.75 | 507 | 16.62 | 84 | 17 | 55 | 96.15 | 440 | 14.42 |
| 1913..... | 30,500 | 597 | 593 | 19.44 | 486 | 15.93 | 82 | 21 | 60 | 101.18 | 425 | 14.91* |

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 9,528.

Total Population at all Ages, 30,516. Number of Inhabited Houses, 7,296. Average Number of Persons per House, 4.18
 At Census, 1911. * Corrected Death Rate. Factor for Rawtenstall, 1.0705.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE. | NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED. | | | | | | | TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. | | | | | | TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL | DEATHS IN HOSPITAL OF PATIENTS REMOVED FROM THIS DISTRICT | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--|------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------|
| | At all Ages | At Ages—Years | | | | | | Whole District | North Ward | West Ward | Central Ward North | Central Ward South | South-East Ward | | | East Ward |
| | | Under 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 45 | 45 to 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 and upwards |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) .. | 23 | 1 | 10 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 21 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 1 | ... | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | 178 | 1 | 46 | 122 | 5 | 4 | ... | 178 | 19 | 36 | 45 | 49 | 9 | 20 | 12 | ... |
| Enteric Fever..... | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Fever..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 37 | .. | ... | 3 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 37 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 1 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 33 | ... | 4 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 7 | .. | 2 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 300 | 3 | 61 | 147 | 28 | 34 | 25 | 2 | 26 | 52 | 75 | 65 | 30 | 52 | 26 | 4 |

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES. | | | | | | | | | DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | All Ages. | Under 1 year. | 1 and under 2. | 2 and under 5. | 5 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | |
| All causes { Certified ... | 419 | 59 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 49 | 135 | 124 | 108 |
| { Uncertified ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... |
| Enteric Fever | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria and Croup | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Influenza | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Phthisis (Pulmonary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 12 | 5 | ... | 14 |
| Other tuberculous diseases | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cancer, malignant disease | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 21 | 13 | 7 |
| Rheumatic Fever | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Organic Heart Disease ... | 54 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 25 | 19 | 20 |
| Bronchitis | 45 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 20 | 9 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | 33 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 6 |
| Other Diseases of Res- | | | | | | | | | | |
| piratory Organs | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Appendicitis and Typhlitis | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Alcoholism | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Nephritis and Bright's | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disease | 22 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 2 |
| Congenital Debility and | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malformation, including | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature Birth | 27 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Violent Deaths, excluding | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suicide | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Suicide | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| Other Defined Diseases ... | 121 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 35 | 61 | 41 |
| Diseases ill-defined or | | | | | | | | | | |
| unknown | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Totals | 425 | 60 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 49 | 138 | 126 | 108 |

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the year 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

| CAUSES OF DEATH | Under 1 Week | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | Total under 4 Weeks. | 1-3 Months. | 3-6 Months. | 6-9 Months. | 9-12 Months. | Total Deaths under 1 year. |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| All Causes { Certified { Uncertified ... | 20 ... | 1 ... | 1 ... | 2 ... | 24 ... | 11 1 | 8 ... | 11 ... | 5 ... | 59 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Diphtheria and Croup... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Convulsions | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Diarrhoea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Gastritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 4 |
| Atelectasis | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Congenital Malforma- tions | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Premature Birth | 13 | 1 | 1 | ... | 15 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Other Causes | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 60 |

Nett Births in the year : legitimate, 275 ; illegitimate, 18.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 56 ; illegitimate infants, 4.

TABLE V.—Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1. INSPECTION.—Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

| PREMISES. | Number of Inspections. |
|---|------------------------|
| Factories (Including Factory Laundries) | 3 |
| Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ... | 245 |
| Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) | 28 |
| Total | 276 |

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.

| Particulars. | Number of Defects. | |
|--|--------------------|----------|
| | Found. | Remedied |
| Want of Cleanliness | 12 | 12 |
| Want of Drainage of Floors | 1 | ... |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i> | | |
| Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101). | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 14 | 13 |

3. HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

Nature of Work : Wearing Apparel—Making, &c.

Lists received from Employers
Twice in the year.
Lists Outworkers
6 301

Notices served on
Occupiers as to keeping
or sending Lists
6

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year :

| | Number. |
|--|------------|
| Bakers, Confectioners (37), Oatcake Bakers (2), Jam Makers (1) | 40 |
| Fish and Chip Shops (54), Black Pudding and Sausage Makers (4) | 58 |
| Barbers (31), Dressmakers (17), Milliners (17) | 65 |
| Mantle Makers (7), Underclothing Makers (3), Tailors (11) | 21 |
| Boot and Shoe Makers (23), Cloggers (20), Repairers (9) | 52 |
| Other Trades | 34 |
| Total number of Workshops on Register | <u>270</u> |

5. OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—

| | |
|--|---|
| Certificates granted during the year ... | 1 |
| In use at the end of the year | 1 |

Borough of Rawtenstall.

NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

RAWTENSTALL,

JANUARY, 1914.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Rawtenstall.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my Report for the nine months ending 31st December, 1913, and also that of your late Inspector, Mr. G. Rawling (for the months of January, February, and March, 1913), of the work done in the Health Department of the Borough.

The number of nuisances brought before the Health Committee on behalf of your late Inspector, Mr. G. Rawling, was 54 (representing 143 houses and premises), of which 49 were abated.

The following is a list of notices, &c., served :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Personal Interviews | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | |
| Informal Notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | |
| | | | | | | | 54 |
| Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1875 | | | | | | 12 | |
| | | | | | | | 12 |
| Notices under the Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907 : | | | | | | | |
| For the provision of Dust-bins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| For the conversion of Closets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | 5 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 71 |

The number of nuisances brought before the Health Committee on my behalf, for the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1913, was 301, representing 786 houses and premises. Of these 235 have been abated.

The following is a list of notices, &c., served :—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Personal Interviews | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 |
| Informal Notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | 206 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 301 |
| Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1875 | | | | | 45 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 45 |
| Notices under the Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907 : | | | | | |
| For the provision of Dust-bins | ... | ... | ... | 16 | |
| For the conversion of Closets | ... | ... | ... | 72 | |
| | | | | | <hr/> 88 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | | <hr/> <hr/> 434 |

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS UP TO DECEMBER 31st, 1913.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Number of dwelling houses and premises examined as to their sanitary conditions | ... | ... | ... | 939 |
| Inspections of workshops | .. | ... | ... | 245 |
| Inspections of factories with regard to sanitary convenience | | | | 1 |
| Inspections of slaughter-houses | ... | ... | ... | 253 |
| Inspections of bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Re-inspections after service of notice for abatement of nuisance | ... | ... | ... | 1650 |
| Visits to houses in which cases of infectious disease had occurred | ... | ... | ... | 300 |
| Inspections under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 | ... | ... | ... | 128 |
| Re-inspections under same | ... | ... | ... | 409 |
| Inspections and visits to farms | ... | ... | ... | 305 |
| Inspections of out-workers | ... | ... | ... | 245 |
| Inspections of van-dwellings | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Smoke observations | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | <hr/> <hr/> 4582 |

SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS DEALT WITH UNDER
THE RAWTENSTALL CORPORATION ACT, 1907.

| | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|----------|------|
| No. of pail closets dealt with by the Committee | 181 ... | 205 |
| No. of Notices served for conversion | 54 ... | 76 |
| No. of pails converted | 207 ... | 252 |
| No. of waste water closets fixed | 111 ... | 142 |
| No. of fresh water closets fixed... .. | 96 ... | 110 |
| Total No. of waste water closets in the Borough | 3535 .. | 3677 |
| Total No. of fresh water closets in the Borough | 1515 ... | 1625 |

SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS CONVERTED SINCE 1907.

| | |
|---|------|
| No. of pail closets existing in 1907 | 2777 |
| No. of pail closets converted up to 31st December, 1913 | 1860 |
| No. of pail closets in the Borough on 31st December, 1913 | 917 |
| Average conversions per year | 310 |

WORK ACCOMPLISHED, 1913 (Including Mr. Rawling's
period of Office).

| | |
|---|-----|
| Drains reconstructed | 6 |
| Drains repaired | 6 |
| New drains laid | 1 |
| Gullies renewed and repaired | 9 |
| New tipplers fixed | 6 |
| Drains, closets, and tipplers released | 337 |
| Closet pails provided | 17 |
| Pan closets abolished | 2 |
| Water closets fixed... .. | 2 |
| Closets cleansed and limewashed | 42 |
| Closets repaired | 21 |
| Water closet cisterns and tanks repaired... | 14 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Soil pipes repaired ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Privy middens abolished ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Slopstones repaired .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Sink waste pipes repaired, lengthened, and trapped | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Ashpit doors and covers provided .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Ashpits abolished ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| New dust-bins provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 247 |
| Insanitary ash tubs and boxes abolished ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Houses overcrowded | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dirty houses cleaned, &c. . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| House floors repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| House roofs repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Outbuildings repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Eaves troughing and down spouts repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| New inspection chambers built | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Bakehouse chimneys lengthened | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Yard areas repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Nuisances from pigs abated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Urinals repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Offensive accumulations removed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Yards and passages cleansed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Water for flushing water closet provided... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

During the year 128 houses have been inspected under the above Act. Of these 103 were found to have only minor defects and were dealt with by letter, in two cases notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1875, 12 were repaired after the service of a preliminary notice, and 13 were dealt with by a notice under the Act.

The following is a list of notices sent out under the Act :—

| | | |
|---|--------|------------|
| Notices to occupiers of intention to visit premises | .. | 128 |
| Informal notices to owners | ... .. | 6 |
| Notices under Section 15 of the Act | ... .. | 10 |
| Closing orders under Section 17 of the Act | ... .. | 3 |
| Notices to occupiers to remove | ... .. | 2 |
| Demolition orders | ... .. | 6 |
| Determining closing orders | ... .. | 1 |
| Total | ... .. | <u>156</u> |

Defects found :—

| | | |
|--|--------|----|
| House roofs defective | ... .. | 20 |
| House floors defective | ... .. | 18 |
| House walls defective | ... .. | 17 |
| External house walls defective | ... .. | 23 |
| House ceilings defective | ... .. | 2 |
| Houses Damp | ... .. | 7 |
| Defective chimney stacks | ... .. | 6 |
| Defective eaves, gutters, and down spouts | ... .. | 11 |
| Windows not corded | ... .. | 51 |
| Defective windows | ... .. | 25 |
| Defective ventilation of sculleries... | ... .. | 3 |
| Defective ventilation of bedrooms | ... .. | 12 |
| Defective light and ventilation of the food stores | ... .. | 13 |
| Defective light and ventilation of the living room | ... .. | 9 |
| Defective bedroom walls | ... .. | 17 |
| Defective bedroom ceilings | ... .. | 9 |
| Defective bedroom floors | ... .. | 20 |
| Defective scullery floors | ... .. | 2 |
| Defective scullery ceilings | ... .. | 3 |
| Defective yard surfaces | ... .. | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Insanitary slopstones | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Insanitary closets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Houses without sink | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| (Dangerous) Staircases without handrails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Houses without receptacle for ashes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Insanitary ashpits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Houses without water | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Defective drains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective outbuildings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

Work carried out and in progress :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| House roofs repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| House floors repaired or re-flagged, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| House walls repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| External house walls pointed, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| House ceilings repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cavities formed to prevent dampness of houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Chimney stacks repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Eaves troughing and down spouts repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Windows corded and made to open | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| Windows provided and repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Windows made to open and foul air outlets fixed in sculleries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Foul air outlets fixed in bedrooms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Food stores lighted and ventilated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Stair steps repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Bedroom walls repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Bedroom ceilings repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Bedroom floors repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Scullery floors repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Scullery walls and ceilings repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Yard surfaces re-flagged | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Slopstone pipes trapped | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Closets repaired and made sanitary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Houses provided with new sinks | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Handrails provided for staircases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Dust-bins with permanant covers, for houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Ashpits abolished | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Water put in houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Drains repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Outbuildings repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Slopstones made sanitary | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 |

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are five common lodging houses within the Borough registered to accommodate 313 lodgers. They are:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| The Rossendale Working Men's Home... | 145 lodgers |
| Front and Back Millgate | 78 „ |
| The Mansion House, The Fold | 44 „ |
| 28 & 30 Bridleway, Newchurch | 14 „ |
| 31 & 33 Bridleway, Newchurch | 3 „ |
| Total | <u>313 lodgers</u> |

During the year the lodging house at Front and Back Millgate has been provided with a fire escape. These houses have been visited during the year, both in the day and night, and no cases of overcrowding have been discovered. Each house has been lime-washed, and the bedding is kept in a clean condition. Notices were given to the lodging house keepers in May to send in daily returns of lodgers received into their houses during the preceeding day and night, from the 13th of June to 13th July, both days inclusive, and the returns were forwarded to me as requested.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 20 houses registered as apartments let in lodgings within the Borough. These have all been visited, and found to be kept in a fairly clean condition, with three exceptions, in which cases notices were served upon the occupiers to comply with the Bye-laws, and no cases of overcrowding have been discovered.

In the case of premises let as furnished apartments, and registered by the Local Authority, I beg to suggest that a Bye-law be made compelling the landlords of these premises to notify the Local Authority of any change of tenacy in their rooms.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, the workshops within the Borough have been visited, and found to be kept in a fairly clean and sanitary condition.

The following are workshops coming under the Act, not being worked by steam or other motive power:—

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Bakers and confectioners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| Oat cake bakers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Preserve makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Black pudding, sausage, and potted meat makers | | | | | 4 |
| Dressmakers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Dress and mantle makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Milliners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Underclothing makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Tailors | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Boot and shoe makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Boot and clog repairers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Cloggers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Cabinet makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Brush makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tinsmiths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Blacksmiths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Plumbers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Saddle and harness makers | | | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cycle makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Ice cream makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Fish and chip shops | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| Barbers and hairdressers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Total | | | | | | <u>272</u> |

SHOWMEN'S DWELLINGS.

The showmen's van dwellings visiting the town during the annual pleasure fair, and those visiting the Market Place, were visited at various intervals, and no cases of overcrowding or sickness were discovered.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

Nine smoke observations have been taken of mill chimneys during the year, and results of same have been reported to the Health Committee.

Preliminary notices have been served each time, and in two instances alterations have taken place, and the remainder have reduced the nuisance.

TRIPLE DRESSING PREMISES.

There are five tripe dressing premises within the Borough. These premises are kept in a clean condition ; but three of them require draining and the floors re-constructing. In two cases the sewer is too far away, but, as the property near by is about

to be re-drained, I hope to have these premises drained, &c., by the end of the next year.

One has been closed owing to its dilapidated condition.

GUT SCRAPING.

There are two gut scraping premises within the Borough which are kept in a clean condition. One of them is now undergoing repair, the drains and floor being re-constructed.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of slaughter houses within the Borough is 30, these have been inspected from time to time, but owing to the large area over which they are scattered, it is difficult to keep them under proper supervision.

They have all been found to be kept in a clean condition, and one new licence has been granted during the year.

On two occasions meat was surrendered voluntarily for destruction at the Corporation destructor, which, on inspection, was found to be diseased, unwholesome, and unfit for food. Of this, 300 pounds was found to be affected by tuberculosis, and other diseases 85 pounds; making a total of 385 pounds destroyed.

The following dead animals and articles have been burnt at the destructor :—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Calves (from farms) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Pigs (from swine fever case) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Sheep (after accident) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Dogs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| Mattresses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| Beds ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Pillows | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Bolsters | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

DAIRIES, COW-KEEPERS, AND MILK-SELLERS.

Within the Borough there are 119 registered dairymen, cow-keepers, and milk-sellers, one milk-seller and eight registered farmers living outside the Borough; making a total of 128 persons registered to sell milk.

There are 254 farms within the Borough. They were visited during the spring, and the milk-sellers during the autumn of the year.

The condition and sanitary arrangements of a good many of the cowsheds is poor, and cannot be conducive to a pure milk supply.

The following farms have been repaired and improved during the year:—

HALL HILL FARM.—Light and ventilation provided.

BALLADEN FARM.—Stone drains taken up and new drainage provided.

NEW HOUSE FARM.—These premises have been entirely re-drained, and the floors re-constructed, light provided, and the space above the cowshed now used for storing hay, will in the spring time be removed to provide air space and ventilation.

CLOUGHFOLD FARM.—This farm has had a new shed provided, the drainage, light, ventilation, and air space of same made to comply with the Bye-laws of the Borough.

HOUSES, &c., DISINFECTED.

One hundred and fifty houses have been disinfected after cases of infectious disease, and the schools were disinfected 37 times after outbreaks of infectious diseases. Four picture palaces, and one club have been disinfected.

BEDDING, &c., DISINFECTED.

One hundred and eighty-six lots of bedding have been removed to the disinfector at the Hospital, disinfected and returned, including the following articles :—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Beds | ... | ... | 190 | Men's Coats | ... | 4 |
| Mattresses | ... | ... | 99 | Other Articles | ... | 49 |
| Blankets | ... | ... | 176 | Burnt at the request of | | |
| Quilts | ... | ... | 212 | owners :— | | |
| Sheets | ... | ... | 207 | Beds | ... | 9 |
| Bolsters | ... | ... | 153 | Mattresses | ... | 16 |
| Pillows | ... | ... | 180 | Other Articles | ... | 12 |
| Hearth Rugs | ... | ... | 13 | Books | ... | 230 |
| Ladies' Jackets | ... | ... | 6 | | | |
| „ Skirts | ... | ... | 2 | Total... | ... | <u>1558</u> |

SCHOOL NOTICES.

Eighty-five notifications of children suffering from infectious disease have been sent to the school-masters and school-mistresses of the Borough during the past year.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

Fifty-five library books from houses where infectious diseases existed, have been disinfected and returned to the public library, and notices have been sent to the librarian, informing him of infectious cases within the Borough.

OUTWORKERS.

During the year 1913, the following lists of outworkers have been received from firms sending out work to be done at the homes of people :—

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-----|------------|
| Sir H. W. Trickett's Ltd..... | Feb. | ... | 144 | outworkers |
| „ „ | ... | Aug. | ... | 148 „ |
| J. H. Hirst, Waterfoot | Feb. | ... | 2 | „ |
| „ „ | ... | Aug. | ... | 5 „ |
| Freeman, Hardy & Willis, Ltd... | Feb. | ... | 1 | „ |
| „ „ | ... | Aug. | ... | 1 „ |
| Notification received from the | | | | |
| Health Dept., Accrington ... | Aug. | ... | 1 | „ |

A list of outworkers residing in the Borough of Bacup taking work from Sir H. W. Trickett's, Ltd., and J. H. Hirst, Waterfoot, has been sent to the Bacup Inspector.

One outworker, a stocking knitter, was notified from the Borough of Accrington.

The homes of the outworkers have been inspected and found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition, and no cases of infectious disease has been notified from any house in which home work was being done.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases reported for the year 1913, in their date order.

| DISEASES. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Totals. |
|--|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever | 16 | 9 | 15 | 28 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 28 | 20 | 178 |
| Enteric Fever | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Continued Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 23 |
| Membranous Croup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 21 |
| Phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis | 4 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 70 |
| Ophthalmia Neōnatorum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Totals | 28 | 25 | 31 | 39 | 16 | 21 | 13 | 22 | 13 | 23 | 36 | 33 | 300 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases reported for the year 1913, and for the previous nine years.

| DISEASES. | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 139 | 65 | 17 | 88 | 27 | 152 | 133 | 13 | 81 | 178 |
| Enteric Fever ... | 5 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 |
| Puerperal Fever ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Continued Fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria ... | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 23 |
| Membranous Croup ... | 6 | 1 | 6 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas ... | 32 | 40 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 40 | 31 | 23 | 19 | 21 |
| Phthisis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 39 | 70 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Totals ... | 192 | 131 | 68 | 145 | 81 | 211 | 196 | 65 | 160 | 300 |

AMBULANCE REMOVALS.

| | | Horse Ambulance in use. | | | | | Motor Ambulance in use. | | | | | | | Totals |
|-------------------|---------|----------------------------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | |
| Workhouse | To..... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Manchester | To..... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 45 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| Stacksteads | To..... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rochdale | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Burnley | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Haslingden | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Bury | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Morecambe | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Blackpool | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Blackburn | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nelson | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pendlebury | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Bacup | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Accrington | To..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Locals | To..... | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 |
| | From.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 91 |

Total Mileage (Estimated) 4,329.

Accidents 21

Removals 70

Total.. .. . 91

SCAVENGING ANALYSIS.

| 1913. Month. | No. of Weeks | Excreta Pails Emptied. | Tanks Emp- tied. | Loads of Excreta sent to Chute. | Ashpits Emptied. | Dustbins Emptied. | Loads of Ashes sent to Tips. |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| January | 4 | 4457 | 1 | 77 | 257 | 16460 | 464 |
| February | 4 | 4344 | ... | 92 | 307 | 16774 | 476 |
| March | 4 | 4331 | 7 | 109 | 279 | 16771 | 475 |
| April | 5 | 5346 | 9 | 117 | 239 | 21501 | 655 |
| May | 4 | 4238 | 2 | 99 | 205 | 17952 | 529 |
| June | 4 | 4224 | ... | 90 | 284 | 17262 | 476 |
| July | 5 | 5006 | 1 | 108 | 283 | 21708 | 516 |
| August | 4 | 4332 | 8 | 95 | 240 | 17499 | 439 |
| September ... | 4 | 3791 | ... | 78 | 282 | 17577 | 451 |
| October | 5 | 4613 | 2 | 104 | 425 | 22055 | 582 |
| November ... | 4 | 3683 | ... | 85 | 232 | 16914 | 456 |
| December ... | 5 | 4769 | 2 | 112 | 255 | 21371 | 513 |
| Total for 1913 | 52 | 53134 | 32 | 1186 | 3288 | 223844 | 6032 |
| Total for 1912 | 52 | 62933 | 34 | 2670 | 5114 | 217492 | 5461 |

WORK DONE AT THE DESTRUCTOR.

| MONTH. | No. of W'ks | Refuse brought to the Destructor. | | | Incombust- ible material carted away. | | | Amount of Refuse Burnt. | | | Residuum carted away. | | | Per centage of clinkers |
|----------------|-------------------|---|----|----|---|----|----|-------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----------------------------------|
| 1913 | | T. | C. | Q. | T. | C. | Q. | T. | C. | Q. | T. | C. | Q. | |
| January..... | 4 | 200 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 198 | 17 | 3 | 67 | 8 | 1 | 34'37 |
| February | 4 | 199 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 195 | 13 | 1 | 77 | 5 | 0 | 39'48 |
| March | 4 | 178 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 175 | 14 | 2 | 73 | 13 | 0 | 41'00 |
| April | 4 | 183 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 180 | 7 | 2 | 71 | 2 | 1 | 39'4 |
| May | 5 | 128 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 118 | 19 | 2 | 43 | 5 | 3 | 36'44 |
| June..... | 4 | 196 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 194 | 16 | 1 | 64 | 15 | 3 | 33'00 |
| July | 5 | 227 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 1 | 74 | 15 | 2 | 32'8 |
| August..... | 4 | 201 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 202 | 17 | 1 | 63 | 17 | 1 | 31'18 |
| September ... | 4 | 198 | 19 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 194 | 7 | 3 | 60 | 8 | 1 | 31'00 |
| October | 5 | 220 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 212 | 9 | 2 | 77 | 10 | 2 | 36'32 |
| November ... | 4 | 200 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 17 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 3 | 32'14 |
| December..... | 5 | 196 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 193 | 12 | 3 | 62 | 5 | 2 | 30'75 |
| Total | 52 | 2331 | 12 | 3 | 46 | 0 | 2 | 2310 | 15 | 1 | 797 | 7 | 3 | 33'99 |
| Total for 1912 | 52 | 2179 | 5 | 2 | 36 | 10 | 0 | 2142 | 15 | 2 | 777 | 3 | 3 | 36'27 |

The Destructor has been stopped for repairs 21 days, and has worked 284 days.

In concluding this report, I beg to ask the Committee to take into early consideration the provision of a clerk for the office, as much valuable time has to be spent in carrying out the clerical work of this department.

I beg to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members

of the Health Committee, and all the Members of the Town Council, also the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, and Borough Surveyor, for their continued support during the year. I also wish to thank my Assistant, Mr. Jas. Alderson, for his willingness to carry out the duties allotted to him, to my satisfaction.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. E. HOYLE,

Sanitary Inspector.

BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Members:

THE MAYOR (Mr. Coun. Rothwell).

Chairman: ALDERMAN S. COMPSTON.

Vice-Chairman: ALDERMAN FARRON.

ALDERMAN J. W. HAWORTH.

„ J. BARRITT.

COUNCILLOR J. PARKINSON.

„ R. HOOLE.

„ J. BARNES.

„ J. HUTCHINSON.

„ R. ASHWORTH.

„ S. H. FLEGG.

„ J. TAYLOR.

„ E. SCHOFIELD.

COUNTY COUN. W. STOCKDALE.

MR. F. E. SIMPSON.

„ G. R. HOLT.

„ J. HARLING.

„ S. SCHOFIELD.

„ T. E. WALSH.

MISS CARRIE WHITEHEAD.

„ A. A. HAWORTH.

Clerk to Education Authority: JAMES WHALLEY.

Secretary of Education: JAS. ED. KIRK.

School Medical Officer: J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab).

BOROUGH OF



RAWTENSTALL.

REPORT

FOR

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1913,

OF THE

School Medical Officer.

To the Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Sixth Annual Report of the Medical Inspection of the Elementary Schools, during the year ending 31st December, 1913.

During that period all the Public Elementary Schools in your area have been visited, and three age groups of children examined: (a) all entrants, chiefly 3, 4 or 5 years of age; (b) all who were 7 years of age; (c) all leavers, 12 and 13 years of age. Groups (a) and (c) have been examined each year since the initiation of the Education (Administration Provisions) Act, 1907. The intermediate group (b) was included in the routine inspection in this Borough before it was required by the Board of Education.

In circular 823 issued in August, 1913, the Board of Education indicated several alterations, amongst which were: first, that in future the year should end on the 31st of March for all purposes in connection with the School Medical Service, except that the Annual Reports of the School Medical Officers should relate to the calendar year, *i.e.*, ending 31st December; secondly, that a new definition of leavers should be adopted, founded on an age basis, so that during the coming year this group could contain all children between 12 and 13 years of age, and all children over 13 who had not previously been examined since they reached 12 years of age; and thirdly, that there should be routine inspection of an intermediate age group, consisting of children between 8 and 9 years of age. This last requirement to come into force in the year beginning April, 1915.

With the change requiring leavers to be examined as soon as they are 12 years old, I am in entire accord, as I have previously pointed out that if they are only examined just before leaving School, they are often lost sight of before defects from which they may be suffering are remedied.

It is a matter for personal regret that the intermediate group selected by the Board should be 8 years old instead of 7; since it was on my advice that you authorised the examination of the 7 year old group.

I am still of opinion that 7 years is a good age for a second examination, as at that time the permanent teeth are being erupted, and defects of vision first make themselves manifest.

However, since the intermediate group will consist of 8 years old children in 1915, I propose to commence the inspection of this group in the coming year, instead of the 7-8 year old group.

In addition to the routine inspections, it was necessary to visit the schools in the Crawshawbooth district many times in the early months of the year, on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever; and schools in the Cloughfold, Rawtenstall, and Whitewell Bottom district in September, on account of measles.

Scarlet fever has been present to a greater or less extent all the year, and it was necessary to close three schools in the spring, and was deemed advisable to advance the Christmas holidays a week, and thus lengthen them to three weeks, in order to give all infected cases time to declare themselves before the re-opening in January.

There have also been a large number of cases of rubella (German measles).

The type of scarlet fever was mild, and there were several untreated cases attending school which led to the disease spreading to a greater extent than would have been the case in the event of severe attacks.

The system of school disinfection by the caretakers has been relaxed, and some of the schools were very dirty indeed, and these factors doubtless contributed to some extent to the dissemination of the disease.

Then, again, there is a custom at many schools of collecting books, pens, pencils, &c., at the end of a lesson, and distributing them when they are again required; in this way it is exceedingly probable that many children will get a different book or pen every time, and in this way infection is quickly passed round the entire class.

This was particularly well shown at the Cloughfold Council

School, where the members of one class were affected one after another, and it was the custom for them to use books and pencils in common.

It is important that each child should have its own books, &c., kept together in a stout paper folder or bag, so that in the event of any child being affected with any disease, its possessions could be removed at once, and with certainty, to be destroyed or disinfected.

Caretakers must be impressed with the necessity of efficiently disinfecting the floors and cloak rooms daily; that this is not done thoroughly is easily proved at several schools by the accumulations of dust, &c., in corners.

Teachers, too, are very fond of seating three children in the room of one, in order to bring them close to the board or some object about which they are lecturing. This practice is to be deprecated, especially when measles, scarlet fever, or other infectious diseases are known to be prevalent.

Teachers are supplied with a large card, with a list of the symptoms of the commoner infectious diseases, so that they may exclude suspicious cases for confirmation by a medical man, and they also notify the School Medical Officer of all cases of sickness coming under their notice.

These notifications by the teachers are of the very greatest assistance, as by this means I frequently am informed of cases before I receive notification from medical men in the ordinary way. They are also of value in bringing to my notice cases of such diseases as mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, &c., which are not compulsorily notifiable.

A register of diseases is kept at every school which is useful in outbreaks of infectious disease, as it enables one to exclude or keep under observation children who are still susceptible.

The teachers are, at some of the schools, contributing largely to the value of the inspections by the interest they take in them, by noting the weight of backward children, by special lessons on the care of the teeth, &c. These lectures on hygiene should be part of the curriculum at every school.

Defectives were followed up more persistently than in former years, and a greater percentage of children brought under treatment.

A scheme has been adopted for more accurate examination of defects of vision and the prescription of glasses, which I explain fully in the course of this report. Although this scheme was only adopted late in the year, 18 cases were dealt with, equal to 16 per cent., and in addition, six per cent. were treated privately.

The Board of Education allowed me to spend a sum not exceeding £3 0s. 0d. in the provision of spectacles for poor children, and before we had adopted any scheme for treating these cases, I arranged for seven children to visit the Eye Hospital, Manchester, where they were examined and glasses prescribed, the total cost of fares and glasses was £2 10s. 0d. The children have been inspected since and are wearing their glasses.

The only important structural alteration made during the year is at S. John's Church of England School, Cloughfold, where new class rooms have been made, well lighted and ventilated, and all on the ground floor. The cloak rooms are

also new and convenient. Better lavatory and cloak room accommodation is needed at Loveclough Church of England School, and St. Peter's Roman Catholic School, Newchurch.

I should very much like to see the playgrounds at St. James' the Less Roman Catholic School, Constablelee, St. Anne's Church of England School, Edgeside, Townsendfold Council School, Cowpe Council School rendered clean and sanitary by means of flags. Clean playgrounds mean clean class-rooms.

The playgrounds at St. James' the Less are very muddy in wet, and dusty in dry weather, and under such circumstances it is impossible to keep the school or the children clean.

I will not re-capitulate the information given in former years as to the condition of the water supply, lighting, ventilation of the schools, which remains as before.

Several changes have been made in the inspections during the year with a view to ensuring that the recommendations of the School Medical Officer are carried out. Each child has a card on which are recorded the results of the examination, as in former years, and if any defects are discovered, a "defect" card is also filled up; all children with "defect" cards are examined at every subsequent visit to the school of the School Medical Officer, and at each visit the parents are notified of the continuance of any defect, and advised to consult their own doctor.

In cases of defects which are not curable, the child is thus kept under observation.

All children who are absent from school on medical grounds

are reported by the head teachers to me each week, and if no doctor is in attendance, I visit them and examine each child at its own home, and decide when it should return to school, and the School Attendance Officer is instructed to ascertain if the child returns to school on the date fixed. If it does not return I am informed of the reason. If the child is not fit to return to school when I visit it the first time, I advise the parents to consult their own doctor, who then gives a certificate of unfitness to attend school.

In this way a considerable number of cases have been followed up, which were not ill at the time they were examined at the routine inspections.

This method of keeping track of children who are absent from school will be extended in future to cover all cases of sickness occurring in schools, and not only those cases which are discovered at the routine inspections.

A considerable amount of work will thus be done which will not be regarded by the Board of Education as being required by them, but which, nevertheless, is of great value.

Following up and re-inspection of defectives brought to light the fact that most curable defects received treatment if only one kept urging the parents on. Defective vision was a notable exception, and in many cases parents would not go to the expense of consulting an ophthalmic surgeon, about a defect which was not evident to them.

The following scheme was therefore devised :—

All children aged seven and over have their eyesight tested (in future this will be the Intermediate group aged 8), also special cases brought forward by teachers, and leavers.

All cases of strabismus or vision worse than $\frac{6}{9}$ in both or one eye, are referred to their family doctor.

If no action is taken, the fact is disclosed when the children are next examined. Steps are then taken to bring the children before an ophthalmic surgeon.

Dr. Harry, of Rochdale, has been engaged to attend at intervals, and a suitable room has been placed at his disposal at Cloughfold Council School, where there is also a convenient room for the parents and children to wait. This room is near the Education Office. Three days before-hand, fourteen or fifteen children with defective vision are notified of the time and place, and they bring word to school whether their parents are willing for them to be examined, and the necessary drops used by Dr. Harry. If any of the chosen fourteen are unable to go, others are selected to make up the number.

The room is easily reached by tram from any part of the borough.

The mydriatic used is Homatrophine and Cocaine, which is instilled by the ophthalmic surgeon himself, and it has been chosen as being quick in action, and not so lasting in its effect as Atropine. The results of this examination are recorded on special cards.

When spectacles are ordered the parents procure them from one or other of two local opticians, who have undertaken to supply ordinary steel-framed spectacles, at 2/6 to 3/6 per pair, according to the kind of lens. There is an extra charge for lenses of more than eight dioptries. The Board of Education has allowed spectacles to be provided free of charge in necessitous cases.

It was late in the year before this scheme was put into operation, and only 18 cases have been treated, but I am constantly being approached by parents who wish to have their children examined, and I look forward to a useful future for this branch of the School Medical Service.

A special enquiry was also made during the year to ascertain the number and state the mentally abnormal children attending the Elementary Schools.

In order, if possible, to include all such, the Head Teachers were asked to make a return of all children whom they considered (a) dull and backward, (b) mentally defective, and these were afterwards examined by me, and after excluding several cases where the backward state of the child was probably due to either prolonged absence from school on account of illness, or irregular attendance owing to parental neglect, there remained 32 children who were not profiting by the ordinary teaching, and who made little or no progress, even with such extra attention as teachers could give without neglecting their duties to the normal children.

One of these is a cretin, aged 11, who was discovered in the course of the ordinary inspection three years ago, and who was receiving no treatment of any kind at that time, her parents evidently thinking that no treatment was possible or necessary; they were recommended to consult a doctor, and the child has been under treatment ever since, and has improved physically to a marked degree; her memory is good, she recognises objects and tunes, but has no manual skill, and is in all respects about the equal of a child of three or four years of age; such mental improvement as she has made has been slow, and it is certain she will never be able to look after herself.

There are nine other children in whom the mental abnormality is serious, aggravated, as it is in two instances, by physical defects; these children are feeble minded, and although eight of them are ten years old, and one thirteen, they can only be regarded as having the mental powers of children aged four to six years old.

The remaining twenty-two children are considerably more backward and dull than the ordinary dull child, and fourteen of them, seven years of age, would have to be regarded as five, and the others who average nine years, as six years of age. These thirty-one children are all educable by special methods, but not by the ordinary teaching, and in classes with normal children.

The proposal to form one or two special classes for these and similar children who may be discovered from time to time has been considered by the Education Committee, but as yet no conclusion has been reached.

Writing more particularly of the routine inspections, the results of which are shown in tabular form as suggested by the Board of Education, the numbers examined in this town are too small for the percentages to be of great value as they will vary between fairly wide limits from year to year, owing to the effects of epidemics, as for instance, measles, which is followed by the appearance of a large number of children whose nutrition is below normal, and an increase in the cases of tonsillar enlargement, and ear diseases. Whooping cough also is reflected in the figures by heart and lung troubles.

The past year has been less free than usual of these diseases, and until the routine inspections were completed there were general epidemics, sufficient to affect the figures, of scarlet fever, mumps, and measles.

The number of parents who attended the inspections were 367, as compared with 247 in 1912, and 342 in 1911, equal to 22·5 per cent. of the children examined. In addition, it was a welcome feature to find that when a parent could not attend, a neighbour who could, was deputed to obtain the results of the inspection.

The number of visits paid to the schools for the purpose of inspections and re-inspections was 125, as compared with 105 in 1912, 98 in 1911, and 73 in 1910.

The average number of children examined at a visit was 15·5.

The increase in visits is due to the larger number of inspections and visits made to catch "half-timers" who were about to leave school.

The total number of children inspected was 1516, and in addition, there were 427 re-examinations of children who had been inspected at the routine examinations.

A large number of children have been examined at their homes when absent from school owing to illness, and are not included in the above figures.

The tables at the conclusion of this report show the numbers examined in each age group, also the average heights and weights, and the condition of the children.

Clothing and footgear was satisfactory in all but a very small percentage of cases.

Cleanliness of the body and head were generally found to accompany each other, the percentage of cases of pediculosis

remains about the same as last year. No difficulty was met with in getting parents to remedy this defect.

The condition of the nutrition of the children has been classified under four heads (a) excellent, (b) normal, (c) below normal, (d) bad. Excellent applies to those children who are taller and heavier than the average child in this district, and are at the same time free from any defect, and this class contains 18·9 per cent. of the children examined. Normal applies to children of average height and weight who were in good health, and who might have one or more minor defects. This class included 61·8 per cent. Below normal contained 15·1 per cent., comprising children who were too tall for their weight, *i.e.*, too thin, or too heavy for their height, *i.e.*, too fat, also children suffering from slight anæmia, enlarged tonsils, or more than four decayed teeth, &c., in fact, this class included the bulk of the defectives. Bad contained only 4·6 per cent., and included most of the cases of oral sepsis, anæmia, rickets, cases of bronchitis, and also a few cases of neglect pure and simple.

The influence of decayed teeth on nutrition is most marked in the seven year old group.

In the group of leavers, want of sleep plays the most important part. Half-timers who have to get up soon after five o'clock in the morning, and work until dinner time, then attend school until four in the afternoon, are frequently not in bed until ten or eleven at night, and soon lose weight in consequence.

If the half-time system is continued, children ought not to go to work before nine a.m. if they are to have enough sleep.

The importance of sleep was pointed out to all parents who attended the inspections, but this is one of the forms of treatment that cannot be brought about by school officers, it depends on parents alone.

Simple enlargements of tonsils were not so numerous as in former years, and more than 50 per cent. of these cases were treated (ten per cent. by removal) during the year.

Care of the teeth is becoming more of an everyday affair with the children since the inspections were instituted, and more than 70 per cent. of them clean their teeth at least once a day.

Several of the Head Teachers have made the care of the teeth the subject of weekly lessons with beneficial results.

All cases of external eye diseases, ear diseases, lung diseases, skin diseases, and tubercular diseases were treated.

Defects of vision amounting to 13 per cent. were discovered, and as I have indicated elsewhere, there was difficulty in persuading parents to seek help for a defect which they could not discover for themselves, and it was decided to engage an ophthalmic surgeon, and I hope, in future, to be able to report that every defect of vision is corrected by suitable glasses.

A return of all exceptional children in the area will be included in future.

The weekly lists of children absent from school owing to illness, sent in by teachers, enable me to keep close watch on all cases, and to ensure that adequate treatment is obtained at the time when it is most needed; I also come across a greater number of parents than is possible at the routine inspections, as I do most of the following up myself after the School Attendance Officer has reported that there is no doctor in attendance.

Having regard to this system and the large area over which the schools are scattered, I do not think the appointment of a Health Visitor would be advisable, as she would have to spend such a large proportion of her time in travelling.

There are, at present, in the borough three nursing associations, employing four properly qualified Queen's Nurses, and there will be in the near future, in all probability, a fourth association, with another nurse appointed to the only part of the borough at this time without the services of one.

I therefore recommend that an agreement be made with these associations to allow their nurses to attend, under my direction, in their own district, such cases of minor ailments and defects as may properly be treated by a nurse, where the parents are too poor to consult a doctor.

If this arrangement could be made the whole of the borough would be easily covered by the five nurses, without taking any one of them out of her regular district, or interfering to any great extent with her regular work, for the number of necessitous families in this town is very small, and would not provide full employment for a full time Health Visitor.

In conclusion, I desire to thank Head Masters, Mistresses and Teachers, for their help at inspections, and Mr. Kirk, the Secretary of Education, and his Assistant, for their help in the clerical work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. HELM,

B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab).

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

| Age. | 3 Years. Height and Weight. | 4 Years. Height and Weight. | 5 Years. Height and Weight. | 7 Years. Height and Weight. | 12 Years. Height and Weight. |
|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Boys. | 3 ft. 0·72 ins. | 3 ft. 2·7 ins. | 3 ft. 5·14 ins. | 3 ft. 9·23 ins. | 4 ft. 6 68 ins. |
| | 34·02 lbs. | 36·3 lbs. | 39·3 lbs. | 47·8 lbs. | 73·73 lbs. |
| | ·932 metres. | ·982 metres. | 1·044 metres. | 1·146 metres. | 1·388 metres. |
| Girls. | 15·43 kilos. | 16·47 kilos. | 17·83 kilos. | 21·68 kilos. | 33·45 kilos. |
| | 2 ft. 11·15 ins. | 3 ft. 2·7 ins. | 3 ft. 5·04 ins. | 3 ft. 8·58 ins. | 4 ft. 6·64 ins. |
| | 32·23 lbs. | 35·4 lbs. | 39·07 lbs. | 46·4 lbs. | 73·93 lbs. |
| | ·892 metres. | ·982 metres. | 1·042 metres. | 1·132 metres. | 1·387 metres. |
| | 14·63 kilos. | 16·06 kilos. | 17·72 kilos. | 21·05 kilos. | 33·54 kilos. |

TABLE I. Number of Children inspected 1st January, 1913, to 31st December, 1913. A, "Code" Groups.

| Age. | ENTRANTS. | | | | | | LEAVERS. | | | Grand Total. |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|----|----------------|--------|----------|----|--------|--------------|
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Other Ages. | Total. | 12 | 13 | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys ... | 96 | 93 | 98 | 8 | 4 | 299 | 170 | 24 | 194 | 493 |
| Girls ... | 76 | 116 | 109 | 9 | 5 | 315 | 179 | 19 | 198 | 513 |
| Totals... | 172 | 209 | 207 | 17 | 9 | 614 | 349 | 43 | 392 | 1006 |

B, Groups other than "Code."

| Age. | Intermediate Group, 7. | Special Cases, 8, 9, 10, 11. | Re-Examinations |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Boys ... | 229 | 30 | 189 |
| Girls ... | 218 | 33 | 238 |
| Totals... | 447 | 63 | 427 |

| CONDITION. | | ENTRANTS. | | | | LEAVERS. | | | | INTERMEDIATE GROUP, 7. | | | | TOTAL. | | | | SPECIAL CASES. | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|-------|------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Total Inspected | ... | 299 | 315 | 614 | ... | 194 | 198 | 392 | ... | 229 | 218 | 447 | ... | 722 | 731 | 1453 | ... | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| Clothing | ... | 295 | 309 | 604 | 98.86 1.14 | 193 | 197 | 390 | 99.5 .5 | 226 | 214 | 440 | 98.5 1.5 | 714 | 716 | 1430 | 98.5 1.5 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| Footgear | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Satisfactory | 299 | 315 | 614 | 100 | 192 | 196 | 388 | 99.0 | 225 | 216 | 441 | 98.7 | 716 | 727 | 1443 | 99.3 | 29 | 33 | 62 |
| | Unsatisfactory | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1.0 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1.3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | .7 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Cleanliness of head | Clean | 299 | 299 | 598 | 97.5 | 194 | 188 | 382 | 97.4 | 229 | 198 | 427 | 99.5 | 722 | 685 | 1407 | 96.8 | 30 | 24 | ... |
| | Nits only | ... | 12 | 12 | 1.9 | ... | 6 | 6 | 1.5 | ... | 15 | 15 | 3.3 | ... | 33 | 33 | 2.2 | ... | 6 | ... |
| | Pediculi | ... | 4 | 4 | .65 | ... | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | ... | 5 | 5 | 1.1 | ... | 13 | 13 | .9 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Cleanliness of body | Clean | 282 | 306 | 588 | 95.8 | 190 | 196 | 386 | 98.4 | 228 | 218 | 446 | 99.7 | 700 | 720 | 1420 | 97.7 | 27 | 29 | 56 |
| | Dirty | 15 | 8 | 23 | 3.7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1.5 | 1 | ... | 1 | .3 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 2.0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | Pediculi present | 2 | 1 | 3 | .5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | .3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Nutrition | Excellent | 55 | 47 | 102 | 16.6 | 39 | 43 | 82 | 20.9 | 56 | 34 | 90 | 20.13 | 150 | 124 | 274 | 18.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Normal | 197 | 215 | 412 | 67.1 | 112 | 105 | 217 | 55.4 | 135 | 128 | 263 | 58.8 | 444 | 448 | 892 | 61.3 | 24 | 21 | 45 |
| | Below normal | 41 | 46 | 87 | 14.2 | 32 | 35 | 68 | 17.3 | 28 | 37 | 65 | 14.6 | 102 | 118 | 220 | 15.1 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| | Bad | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2.1 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 6.3 | 10 | 19 | 29 | 6.4 | 26 | 41 | 67 | 4.6 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Nose and Throat | No defect | 255 | 262 | 517 | 84.2 | 186 | 174 | 360 | 91.8 | 211 | 198 | 409 | 91.5 | 652 | 634 | 1286 | 88.5 | 25 | 27 | 52 |
| | Mouth breathers | 25 | 30 | 55 | 8.95 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 4.0 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 6.7 | 45 | 56 | 101 | 6.9 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| | Tonsils slightly enlarged | 20 | 28 | 48 | 7.81 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 4.3 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 4.7 | 33 | 53 | 86 | 5.9 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Tonsils much enlarged | 14 | 20 | 34 | 5.53 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 3.8 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 3.8 | 27 | 39 | 66 | 4.5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | Adenoid slight | 15 | 12 | 27 | 4.46 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .76 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1.1 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 2.4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Adenoid marked | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1.14 | 1 | ... | 1 | .25 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .44 | 6 | 4 | 10 | .7 | ... | ... | ... |

| CONDITION. | ENTRANTS. | | | | LEAVERS. | | | | INTERMEDIATE GROUP, 7. | | | | TOTAL. | | | | SPECIAL CASES. | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Total Inspected | 299 | 315 | 614 | ... | 194 | 198 | 392 | ... | 229 | 218 | 447 | ... | 722 | 731 | 1453 | ... | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| External Eye disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 294 | 312 | 606 | 98.7 | 193 | 196 | 389 | 99.25 | 226 | 216 | 442 | 98.8 | 713 | 724 | 1437 | 98.8 | 26 | 33 | 59 |
| | 2 | 1 | 3 | .5 | .. | 1 | 1 | .25 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .67 | 4 | 3 | 7 | .48 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| | 1 | 1 | 2 | .3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .5 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | .27 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Ear disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 293 | 308 | 601 | 97.8 | 191 | 194 | 385 | 98.2 | 222 | 210 | 432 | 96.6 | 706 | 712 | 1418 | 97.5 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1.6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1.7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2.4 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 1.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1.6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1.7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2.4 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 1.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Teeth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2 | ... | 2 | .3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | .8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | .4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1 | ... | 1 | .16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 160 | 175 | 335 | 54.5 | 83 | 95 | 178 | 45.4 | 117 | 96 | 213 | 47.6 | 360 | 366 | 726 | 49.9 | 25 | 18 | 43 |
| Heart and circulation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 86 | 74 | 160 | 26.0 | 81 | 76 | 157 | 40.0 | 65 | 74 | 139 | 31.0 | 232 | 224 | 456 | 31.3 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| | 53 | 66 | 119 | 19.4 | 30 | 27 | 57 | 14.5 | 47 | 48 | 95 | 21.2 | 130 | 141 | 271 | 18.6 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| | 38 | 24 | 62 | 10.0 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 3.8 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 3.1 | 51 | 40 | 91 | 6.2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lungs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 298 | 311 | 609 | 99.1 | 194 | 196 | 390 | 99.5 | 226 | 214 | 440 | 98.4 | 718 | 721 | 1439 | 99.0 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| | ... | 1 | 1 | .16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1 | 3 | 4 | .66 | .. | 2 | 2 | .5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1.3 | 3 | 9 | 12 | .8 | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 295 | 312 | 607 | 98.76 | 190 | 195 | 385 | 98.2 | 223 | 210 | 433 | 96.8 | 708 | 717 | 1425 | 98 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| | 3 | 3 | 6 | .98 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1.2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2.2 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 1.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1 | ... | 1 | .16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | .2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculosis suspected | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | .8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | .27 | ... | ... | ... |

| CONDITION. | | ENTRANTS. | | | | LEAVERS. | | | | INTERMEDIATE GROUP, 7. | | | | TOTAL. | | | | SPECIAL CASES. | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------|----------------|-------|-----|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | |
| Total Inspected | ... | 299 | 315 | 614 | ... | 194 | 198 | 392 | ... | 229 | 218 | 447 | | 722 | 731 | 1453 | 30 | 33 | 63 | |
| Nervous System | No disease | 299 | 315 | 614 | 100 | 194 | 196 | 390 | 99.5 | 229 | 218 | 447 | 100 | 722 | 729 | 1451 | 99.9 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| | Epilepsy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chorea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | .5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | .1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Skin... | No disease | 297 | 313 | 610 | 99.3 | 194 | 198 | 392 | 100 | 224 | 215 | 439 | 98.2 | 715 | 726 | 1441 | 99.1 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| | Ringworm; body | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .3 | ... | ... | 1 | .07 | ... | ... | ... |
| | " head | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Impetigo | 2 | 2 | 4 | .66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | .41 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | .8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | .27 | ... | ... | ... |
| Rickets | Eczema | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .3 | ... | 1 | 1 | .07 | ... | ... | ... |
| | No disease | 294 | 310 | 604 | 98.3 | 194 | 198 | 392 | 100 | 229 | 218 | 447 | 100 | 717 | 726 | 1443 | 99.3 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| | Slight | 2 | 2 | 4 | .66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | .27 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Marked | 3 | 3 | 6 | .98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | .41 | ... | ... | ... |
| Deformities | No Deformity | 297 | 314 | 611 | 99.5 | 192 | 195 | 387 | 98.7 | 228 | 217 | 445 | 99.5 | 717 | 726 | 1443 | 99.3 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| | Deformity present | 2 | 1 | 3 | .5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .44 | 5 | 5 | 10 | .7 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary | No disease | 299 | 315 | 614 | 100 | 192 | 196 | 388 | 99 | 227 | 218 | 445 | 99.5 | 718 | 729 | 1447 | 99.5 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| | Glandular | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | .75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | .2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bones and Joints | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .25 | 2 | ... | 2 | .44 | 3 | ... | 3 | .2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Speech | Not Defective | 298 | 314 | 612 | 99.7 | 190 | 197 | 387 | 98.7 | 225 | 215 | 440 | 98.5 | 713 | 726 | 1439 | 99.0 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| | Defective Articulation | 1 | ... | 1 | .15 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1.5 | 7 | 4 | 11 | .8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Stammering | ... | 1 | 1 | .15 | 2 | ... | 2 | .5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | .2 | ... | ... | ... |

| CONDITION. | | ENTRANTS. | | | | LEAVERS. | | | | INTERMEDIATE GROUP, 7. | | | | TOTAL. | | | | SPECIAL CASES. | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Total Inspected | ... | 299 | 315 | 614 | ... | 194 | 198 | 392 | ... | 229 | 218 | 447 | ... | 722 | 731 | 1453 | ... | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| Mental condition | Normal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dull or Backward | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mentally Defective | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vision | 6/6 Each eye normal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163 | 148 | 311 | 79.3 | 217 | 201 | 418 | 93.5 | 380 | 349 | 729 | 86.8 | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| | 6/6 R | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/6 L | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/9 R | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/9 L | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/12 R | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/12 L | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Squint | 6/18 R | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/18 L | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/24 R | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 50 | 81 | 20.6 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 6.4 | 43 | 67 | 110 | 13.1 | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| | 6/24 L | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/36 R | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Squint | 6/36 L | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/60 R | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6/60 L | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Squint | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 | .81 | 2 | ... | 2 | .50 | 2 | ... | 2 | .44 | 8 | 1 | 9 | .62 | ... | ... | ... |

| CONDITION. | | ENTRANTS. | | | | LEAVERS | | | | INTERMEDIATE GROUP, 7. | | | | TOTAL. | | | | SPECIAL CASES. | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Total Inspected | ... | 299 | 315 | 614 | ... | 194 | 198 | 392 | ... | 229 | 218 | 447 | ... | 722 | 731 | 1453 | ... | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| Hearing (Whisper) | 20 ft. each ear | 298 | 315 | 613 | 99.85 | 191 | 195 | 386 | 98.4 | 227 | 217 | 444 | 99.9 | 716 | 727 | 1443 | 99.3 | 29 | 32 | 61 |
| | 20 ft. R | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 20 ft. L | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10 ft. R | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | .75 | 1 | ... | 1 | .3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | .27 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 10 ft. L | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1.0 | 1 | ... | 1 | .3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | .34 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5 ft. R | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .3 | ... | 1 | 1 | .07 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5 ft. L | 1 | ... | 1 | .15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .3 | 2 | ... | 2 | .1 | ... | 1 | 1 |

